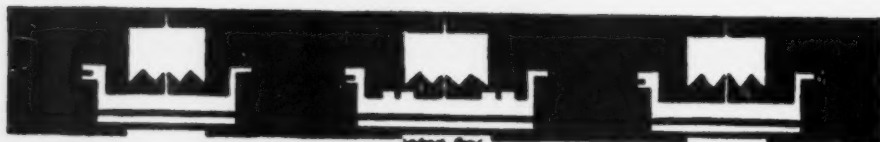


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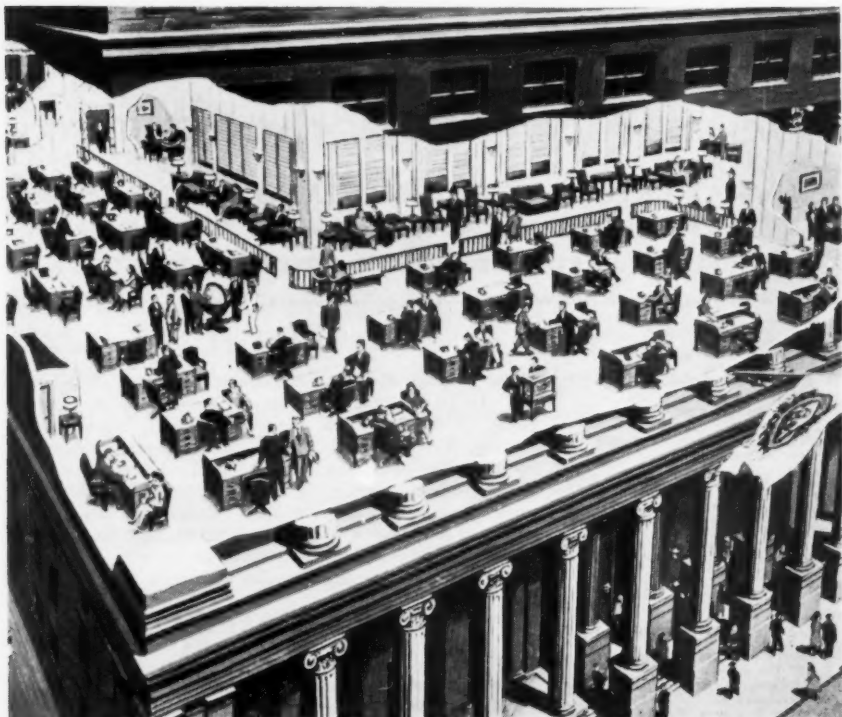


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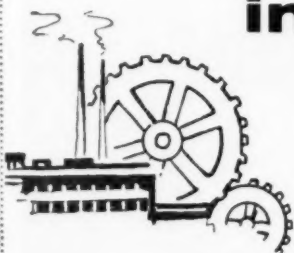
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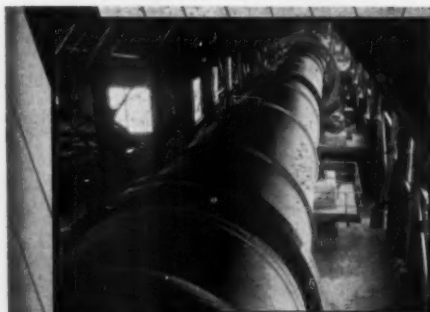
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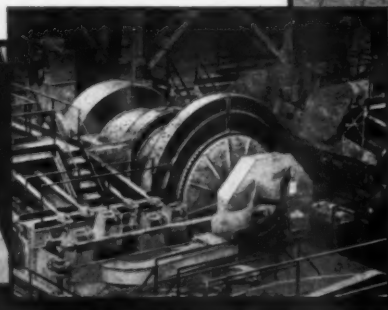
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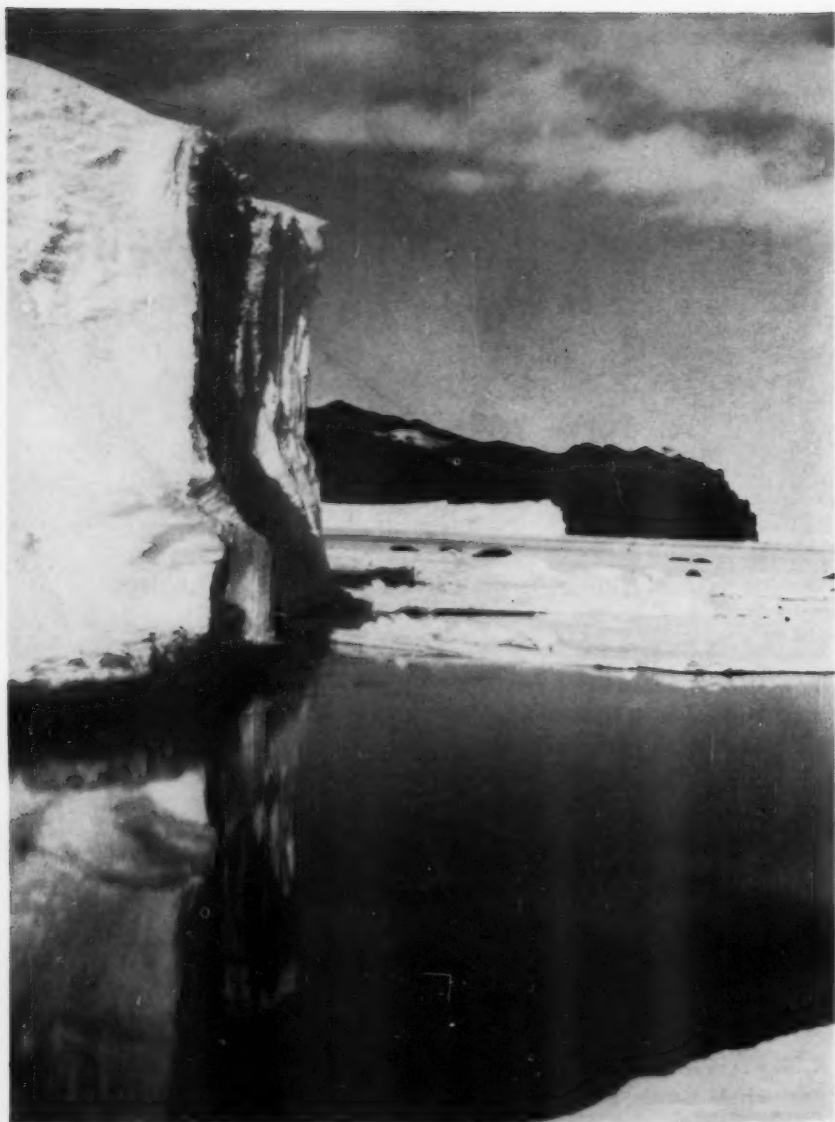
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EARLY SUMMER IN THE ANTARCTIC

THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

VOL. XLV

MARCH, 1957

NUMBER 1

NORWAY AND THE ANTARCTIC

BY JENS EVENSEN

WITH ITS VAST deserts of snow and ice, the Antarctic Continent surrounding the South Pole is undoubtedly the most inhospitable and inaccessible region on earth. Through the ages its almost magical solitude and desolation have haunted the imagination of man. It has no counterpart in the Arctic regions; the North Pole is situated in the middle of frozen seas, where the climatic conditions are far less severe than those existing in Antarctica. The Antarctic Continent comprises some 5 million square miles of almost completely unexplored land. It is almost entirely covered by an icecap, which it has been impossible to measure exactly; in certain places it is thousands of feet thick with ice so densely packed that it often assumes the hardness of steel. Steadily accumulating ice masses in the inner parts of the Continent create an immense pressure, forcing the edges of the icecap into the surrounding ocean and thus creating the innumerable icebergs and floating ice islands so dreaded by the navigators of the Antarctic Ocean.

The climate of Antarctica is extremely severe; temperatures as low as -144° Fahrenheit have been recorded during the winter, and even in the short summer months of December and January, the temperature invariably averages below freezing. And howling blizzards and cyclones make such temperatures seem even lower. Therefore it is no wonder that the climatic conditions of the Southern Hemisphere are greatly influenced by this area of permanently frigid temperatures. Actually, Antarctica with its prevailing currents of super-cooled air descending from the inner parts of the Continent and flowing out in all directions—not to mention the constant production of icebergs dumped into the sea—serves as a gigantic

"refrigerator" for the Southern Hemisphere. Thus, the archipelago of the South Orkneys, permanently snow-covered and incapable of maintaining normal human life, is situated at the relatively same latitude as its namesake in the Northern Hemisphere, or at a latitude comparable to that of Oslo, the busy and thriving capital of Norway.

The Antarctic as a Political Factor

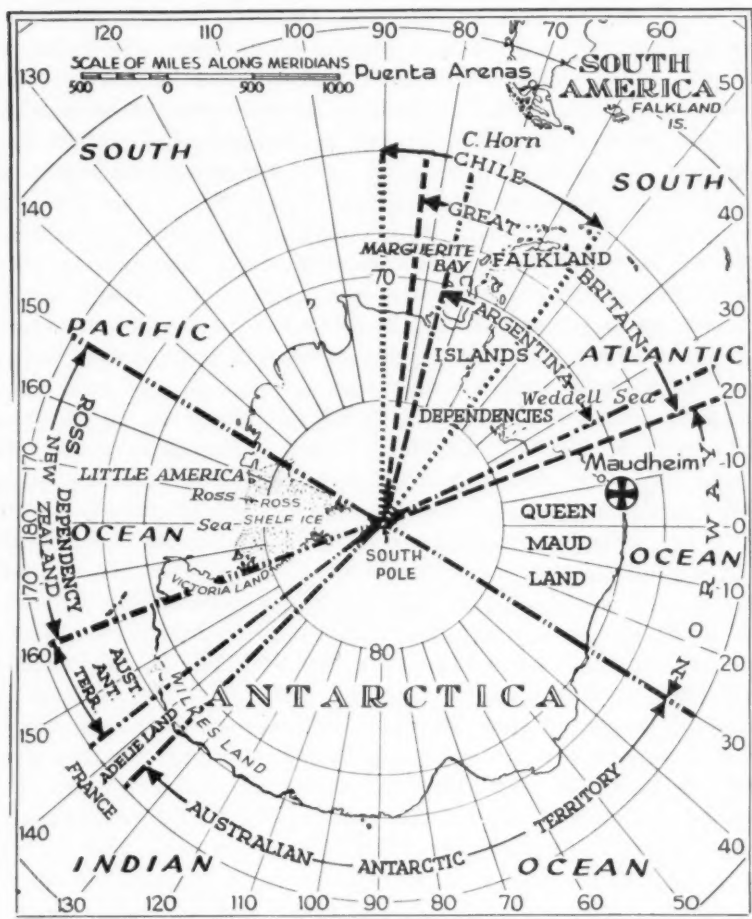
At first glance it may seem strange that these remote and forbidding regions could cause serious international disturbances and could even be at the top of the list of urgent matters on many an international agenda. But such is the case, and the tug-of-war as to sovereignty over these regions has become an increasingly important factor in international relations. The reasons are many.

In order to protect its whaling interests, Norway, as the world's leading whaling nation, has deemed it necessary to occupy large areas on the Antarctic Continent, in addition to its two island possessions in the Antarctic regions, Bouvet Island and Peter I Island. The United Kingdom and other members of the British Commonwealth, like Australia and New Zealand, have for similar reasons, for defense purposes, *etc.*, claimed sovereignty over about two-thirds of the Continent and over a great many of the Antarctic and sub-Antarctic archipelagos and islands such as the Falkland Islands, the South Orkneys, the South Sandwich Islands, and the South Shetland Islands. France has occupied a small sector of the Continent, Adélie Land, together with some outlying islands; while Chile and Argentina have made far-reaching claims to sovereignty over areas occupied by Great Britain.

That strategic considerations weigh heavily in the struggle for possessions in these areas is increasingly clear. German submarines operating in southern waters during World War II, from hidden bases in the sub-Antarctic areas, reminded the Allied powers of the strategic possibilities of the Antarctic. Further evidence of this fact may be seen in Russia's concern over the frequent American expeditions of a combined scientific and strategic nature to these waters after World War II.

The Norwegian Explorers

While the Norwegians made their first appearance in the Antarctic regions at a later date than some British, American, French, and Russian navigators, the Norwegian whalers and explorers have played an extremely important part in the exploration and economic exploitation of this area. A host of geographical names, such as Mount Fridtjof Nansen, Framheim, Queen Maud Land, Crown Princess Märtha Land, Lars Christensen Land, and Cape Norvegia, are witnesses to the part played by Norwegians in



MAP OF THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT

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the discovery, exploration, and charting of vast areas of the Antarctic Continent.

The first Norwegian whose name will live forever in the annals of Antarctic history was Captain C. A. Larsen, an intelligent and forceful navigator and explorer of the Antarctic. Born in 1860, he soon harkened to the call of the sea and became a captain at the early age of 22. Immediately thereafter he launched his long career as a whaler and sealer in the Arctic and Antarctic Oceans, a career which terminated with

his death in the southern seas in 1924. Through his early work in the Arctic, Captain Larsen possessed a wealth of experience concerning navigation and living conditions in polar regions when he first set off for the Antarctic Ocean in 1892 aboard the small Norwegian whaler *Jason*, which was owned by another pioneer in this field, Commander Chris. Christensen of Sandefjord. The objective of the expedition was to seek new schools of Greenland whale. Larsen, though not a scientist by profession, was a highly cultured man, possessing many of the qualities of a born scientist. In terms of geographical discoveries and new knowledge of the Antarctic, his 1892 expedition was a success. Financially, however, it did not match the expectations of its backer. In 1893 Captain Larsen led a new whaling expedition which penetrated more deeply into the Wedell Sea than any previous expedition.

When the Swedish explorer Otto Nordenskiöld set out on his historic expedition to the Antarctic, Captain Larsen was once more on the bridge, this time captain of the *Antarctic*. The heroism and feats demonstrated by this expedition comprise one of the great epics of Antarctic exploration. In February 1902 Nordenskiöld established a winter base on Snow Hill Island in the Antarctic, and Larsen left on his vessel for South America with orders to return in the spring (November-December). Failing to penetrate the ice in November 1902, Larsen left three men behind on the ice to try to bring a message to Nordenskiöld. In February 1903 Larsen once more tried to force the ice, but his gallant ship was held fast by the ice masses, and Larsen and his entire crew had to fight for survival during an Antarctic winter in hastily erected stone huts and with hardly any other provisions than 4,000 penguins which they killed and stored for the long Antarctic night. Like a fairy tale, the adventure had a happy ending. Fortunately, the 1903-04 season was particularly favorable as far as ice conditions were concerned. The Argentine vessel *Uruguay* in a courageous attempt to rescue Nordenskiöld, reached Snow Hill Island in the morning of November 8, 1903, at the very moment Larsen and his crew were sighted fighting their way over the ice towards Nordenskiöld's camp. Thus they were all miraculously saved at the same time.

Carsten Borchgrevink, another Norwegian explorer, was the first to scale the enormous Ross Barrier in the Ross Sea and probably the first man to set foot on the Antarctic Continent. He became the leader of the British Antarctic Expedition of 1898-1900; the expedition's ship, the *Southern Cross*, was skippered by another Norwegian, Captain Bernhard Jensen. Borchgrevink succeeded in reaching the top of the barrier on February 11, 1900, and the results attained through this feat later proved extremely valuable to Roald Amundsen in his successful attempt to reach the South Pole.

Roald Amundsen, one of the most famous and courageous polar explorers of all time, was born in Østfold, Norway, in 1872. From childhood he had yearned to become an Arctic explorer, and his exploits in the Arctic as well as in the Antarctic will live forever in history. In 1906 he became the first to navigate the North West Passage with his small but sturdy ship *Gjøa* of some 47 tons. In 1925, together with Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen and Lincoln Ellsworth, he made his dramatic but unsuccessful attempt to reach the North Pole by air. He succeeded in his second attempt, reaching the North Pole on May 12, 1926 with the dirigible *Norge*. His effort to rescue Umberto Nobile, who had met with an accident in the polar regions, resulted in Amundsen's tragic death in the Arctic in 1928, and is in itself a worthy monument to him as man and explorer. His most spectacular and famous achievement, however, was his conquest of the South Pole in 1911. In 1910 he started his long trip to the Antarctic aboard the *Fram*, and on October 20, 1911 he set out from the Ross Barrier determined to be the first man to reach the South Pole. Previous experience had taught him to rely on dog teams, and he started out with four companions, four sledges and 52 dogs. On December 14, 1911 he raised the Norwegian flag on the South Pole after nearly two months of inhuman toil and struggle through enormous masses of pack ice and almost insurmountable mountains and glaciers. He took "possession" of the South Pole and the surrounding mountain plateau, which he named "Kong Haakon VII's Vidde", and remained on the South Pole for four days, making invaluable astronomical and geographical observations. He returned without accident to his starting point on the Ross Barrier on January 15, 1912 with only eleven dogs surviving.

Amundsen's triumph, however, was marred by the tragedy of the Scott expedition, which had competed with Amundsen in the race to the South Pole. Captain Robert Falcon Scott, one of the outstanding explorers of the period, reached the South Pole five weeks after Amundsen, on January 18, 1912, only to find that Amundsen had already conquered the Pole. On his return trip Scott and his four companions succumbed in their hopeless fight against extreme cold and terrible blizzards.

Many other Norwegian names deserve places in the list of illustrious Antarctic explorers. Names like Riiser-Larsen, Lützow-Holm, Bernt Balchen, and Viggo Widerøe will always be connected with the conquest of the Antarctic from the air. Others like Devold, Gundestad, Halvorsen, and Brunvold have also made names for themselves in Antarctic history. One name in particular must not be forgotten, that of Consul Lars Christensen, who more than any other has inseparably linked Norwegian exploration of the Antarctic with Norwegian pelagic whaling, through his never-tiring interest in Antarctic problems, his economic assistance to

many expeditions, and his own explorations in these regions.

Norwegian Possessions in the Antarctic

Though Amundsen had taken possession of large areas of the Antarctic Continent around the South Pole in 1911, the first formal Norwegian occupation of Antarctic territories occurred on Bouvet Island, situated on 3° 24" Long. East and 54° 26" Lat. South. This island lies some 1,500 nautical miles south of Cape Town in South Africa. The annexation of this island is closely linked with the name of Consul Lars Christensen. While fitting out the first *Norvegia* expedition to the Antarctic in 1927 he secured the authorization from the Norwegian Government to occupy in the name of the latter any new land the expedition might discover. On December 1 of the same year a landing party from *Norvegia* occupied the tiny island in the name of Norway. This occupation led to certain difficulties with the United Kingdom, the latter eventually recognizing Norway's claim. By act of January 27, 1930, Bouvet Island was placed under Norway as a Norwegian dependency.

Again, while equipping the second *Norvegia* expedition in 1928, Consul Christensen secured the authorization to annex in the name of Norway any new land this expedition might find. On February 2, 1929, the expedition formally occupied Peter I Island, situated on 90° 35" Long. West and 68° 59" Lat. South. This island was also declared a Norwegian dependency.

Of far greater importance was the annexation effected by Norway on January 14, 1939, of a considerable portion of the Antarctic Continent, the so-called Queen Maud Land. This occupation, like the previous ones, was prompted by Norwegian whaling interests and included the part of Antarctica situated between 20° West and 45° Long. East. This Norwegian possession is bordered on the West by the British Falkland sector and on the East by the Australian sector. Great Britain has recognized the sovereignty of Norway over the areas in question. Extensive research has been carried on by Norway in this Norwegian sector in recent years. Thus, in 1949-52 a joint Norwegian-British-Swedish expedition, the *Norsel* Expedition, was sent to Maudheim at 10° Lat. West. in the Norwegian sector.

Territorial Claims of Other Nations

United Kingdom. — The British claims to sovereignty over the Falkland sector have caused serious international complications. Great Britain's possessions consist of (a) the Falkland Islands proper (Las Malvinas), and (b) the so-called Falkland Islands Dependencies.

The Falkland Islands, situated close to the southern coasts of Argentina on 51° - 52½° Lat. South, form an archipelago of two main islands — East

and West Falkland — and some 200 minor islands and islets. The population, exceeding 2,200, are British nationals. The British administration and sovereignty over the archipelago seem firmly established; but Argentina persists in claiming the Falkland Islands on historical, geographical, and political grounds.

The Falkland Dependencies comprise all British possessions further south. A British Letters-Patent of 1908, as amended, declares that all islands and territories between 20° and 50° Long. West, "south of the 50th parallel of South latitude" as well as well territories between 50° and 80° Long. West south of the 58th parallel belong to the United Kingdom. The British possessions are thus lying inside a sector limited by the 20° and 80° Long. West extending southward to the Pole. These Dependencies include vast regions of the Antarctic Continent, among them Graham Land, in addition to the most important archipelagos and islands of these southern seas, such as South Georgia, the South Orkneys, the South Shetlands, and the South Sandwich Islands.

Both Argentina and Chile have launched competing claims to sovereignty over these territories, and the ensuing disputes have caused considerable international friction and bitterness. In an effort to dispose of these difficulties, the United Kingdom in 1955 brought its case against these two nations before the World Court at The Hague (the International Court of Justice). However, neither Argentina nor Chile has accepted the Court's compulsory jurisdiction. They both categorically refused to meet before the World Court. Consequently, the United Kingdom had to withdraw the lawsuits.

Argentina. — In addition to the Falkland Islands, this country claims sovereignty over all territories, archipelagos, and islands inside a sector drawn south of 60° Lat. South between 25° and 74° Long. West. It follows that Argentina actually claims sovereignty over the greater part of the Falkland sector in competition with the British claims. The Argentine claims include all the important archipelagos and islands mentioned above as well as Graham Land. The claims of Argentina may not be disregarded as mere fiction. Since 1904, this country has, for example, maintained meteorological stations on the South Orkneys and, after World War II, it has established several other bases and observation posts in these regions, despite vigorous British protests. The complications arising out of these competing claims have at times resulted in rather serious incidents. Thus, when the British patrol vessel *John Biscoe* dropped anchor at Hope Bay in Graham Land on February 2, 1952, it was met with machine-gun fire from Argentine forces which had occupied the British bases ashore. Official apologies from the Argentine authorities to the effect that the commander had misunderstood his instructions lessened some of the ensuing tension.

Chile. — Under a decree of November 6, 1940, Chile claims all territories, islands, islets and "pack ice" in the sector between 53° and 90° Long. West. Consequently, its pretensions collide with those of the United Kingdom and of Argentina. However, Chile and Argentina have buried their hatchets, for the time being at least, in order to take joint action against the United Kingdom. Thus they claim Latin American sovereignty over the vast Antarctic and sub-Antarctic regions lying between 25° and 90° Long. West.

New Zealand's possessions, the Ross Dependency with the well-known Ross Barrier, extend from 160° Long. East to 150° Long. West, south of the 60th parallel. By Order in Council of July 30, 1923, this sector was declared a British "settlement" and placed under New Zealand's sovereignty. It was from this sector that Amundsen, in 1911, started on his conquest of the South Pole. The British occupation therefore caused some reaction in Norwegian circles as it was maintained that Amundsen had been the first to explore these regions, and that Norway, consequently, had a priority thereto.

Australia. — The Australian possessions in the Antarctic consist of two sectors: one which extends from 160° to 142° Long. East, the other from 136° to 45° Long. East. The last sector thus borders the Norwegian possession Queen Maud Land. The two territories were placed under Australian sovereignty by Order in Council of February 7, 1933.

France. — The French sector, the so-called Adélie Land (Terre Adélie) is situated between 132° and 136° Long. East and comprises all territories, archipelagos, and islands in this sector, south of the 60th parallel. Though this French sector is rather modest in size, its international importance derives *inter alia* from the fact that it divides the Australian possessions in two. Nevertheless, it has been recognized as French territory by the British Commonwealth.

There are still unclaimed territories in the Antarctic. Thus the sector situated between 90° and 150° Long. West is "no-man's land." American pioneers like Richard Byrd and Lincoln Ellsworth have explored these parts of the Antarctic. The United States, however, following its traditional policy has consistently refused to occupy Antarctic territories and has likewise refused to recognize the claims of other states thereto, maintaining that no valid occupation is possible in these uninhabitable regions of the world.

Soviet Russia, on the other hand, is more and more openly asserting that, due to the Antarctic explorations in 1821 by the famous Russian admiral von Bellingshausen, it may establish extensive sovereignty claims in these regions. It is perhaps but a question of time until its assertions materialize in formal occupations. In the face of such possibilities, it is rather difficult to determine whether the traditional American policy of non-annexation is adequate in the present situation.

Countries like Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, and others, may also wish to have their say when it comes to deciding the future of the Antarctic.

Many are the secrets locked in the depths of the Antarctic ice deserts. Great efforts are now being made in preparing the most extensive research possible in all parts of the Antarctic Continent and its adjacent islands during the Geophysical Year of 1957-58. Though this research may unveil some of nature's hidden secrets, the legal and political status of the Antarctic will remain an open question. The future alone will show whether these problems can be solved on the basis of law and order, or whether power politics will prevail in these as in so many other territorial disputes.

Jens Evensen is a well-known Norwegian jurist whose specialty is claims in international law. He has represented Norway in a number of international disputes.



FILMS FOR CHILDREN IN SCANDINAVIA

By ELSA B. MARCUSSEN

PARENTS AND TEACHERS the world over would probably agree with a Swedish mother who recently declared: "Films for children ought to develop their sound judgment and artistic sensibility, teach them something about their fellow men and the world in which they live, help them towards a positive attitude to life and make them also respect and try to understand people who are different from themselves. Movies should be amusing but should not ridicule people belonging to "queer" social strata, to other races, or to another sex!"

At least a few childrens' films, trying to meet these exacting standards, have been made in the Scandinavian countries. I am thinking of the warm-hearted Danish movie *De pokkers onger* ("Those Awful Kids") which dealt with children in crowded tenements in Copenhagen; in this picture the youngsters learn the lesson of solidarity, while some grown-up people come to understand the children's need for a place of their own where they can play and work. Little Palle in *Palle alene i verden* ("Palle Alone in the World") has a wonderful dream about driving street-cars and eating all the candy in the world, but he realizes that this is worth nothing if he does not have human companionship. The charming puppet films of Ivo Caprino: *Vesle-Frikk med fela* ("Little Frikk and His Fiddle"), *Den standhaftige tinnsoldat* ("The Steadfast Tin Soldier") and *Karius og Baktus* all have artistic as well as moral merit. Very appealing is a recently completed Norwegian film, originally written by children for the radio, about a small refugee girl, *Toya*, who is adopted by a Norwegian family, but has to overcome several difficulties before she is completely accepted by her play-mates and can feel secure in her new environment. Arne Sucksdorff's *Det stora äventyret* ("The Great Adventure"), although not primarily produced for children, is a beautiful, breathtaking film of animal life in the Swedish woods, very suitable for children aged 9 and up.

But so many more good children's films are needed and so many possibilities are as yet almost unexplored. We actually know very little about what really gives children enjoyment and enchantment at the cinema. And we are apt to think too much in the terms of children's books when we discuss children's films. The puppet film, the cartoon, the pantomime, the ballet-film, the abstract fun-making by an artist like Candain McLaren—would not more such films stir the imagination of children, thrill them with sheer beauty and give them a deeper understanding of the creative urge in man?

*Synchron-Film*

ESKIL DALENIUS AND AKE GRÖNBERG IN "LUFFAREN
OCH RASMUS"

Scandinavians have recently become acutely aware of the many problems in connection with "Our movie-made children." Nevertheless, the problem is probably of a less serious nature in Scandinavia than in more highly industrialized countries like Great Britain, Western Germany, and the U.S., where children in the big cities do not have the opportunity for outdoor entertainment, winter sports, etc. that Scandinavian children have. The growing interest in the problem of children and films is probably a by-product of the very strong general interest in child welfare in the Scandinavian countries, of the planning for a prolonged school education for all children, and of the lively discussions about the causes of the increasing criminal activity among young people. Furthermore, the impact of such mass media as the radio, the film, and the comic book have become more apparent in the postwar period. And the introduction of television in Scandinavia has started people thinking.

The wish to keep children away from certain types of movies is, however, an old story in the Scandinavian countries. Sweden, Denmark, and Norway have governmental censorship offices dating back as far as 1911. One of their main duties has been to decide which films should be for adults only and which ones children may also see. In Sweden the age limit is 15.

while in Norway and Denmark it is 16. Films not allowed for children are those "considered to exercise a harmful influence upon the minds of children or their sense of justice." It is mainly films depicting brutality, gangsterism, and crime that are considered unsuitable. But the censors also keep a watchful eye on individual scenes of a frightening or unsavory nature in otherwise acceptable films. Children are admitted to only between one-third and one-half of the films shown every year. Research done by Mrs. Ellen Siersted of Denmark, concerning the reaction of 1,000 Copenhagen children between 4 and 8 years of age to different types of films and particular scenes, has clearly shown how frightened small children often get at the cinema. They cannot grasp the content of the movie, but react only to individual scenes. They hide behind the seats, cover their eyes with their hands and weep during the performance. And, as was shown back in the 1930's by the Payne Fund Studies, there are after-effects: bedwetting, nightmares, or disturbed sleep. A Swedish pediatrician, Dr. Arne Hultman, also recently stated that he had found such after-effects in Stockholm children below the age of 6.

Experience of censors and recent research have made it clear that the lumping together of babies of 3-4 years with adolescents of 15 and 16 made it very difficult to exercise a sensible censorship. One would either pay most heed to the possible effects of fear and insecurity in the smaller children, thereby excluding from Westerns, historical adventure films and boys' classics like *The Three Musketeers* all those spectators who would enjoy them most, i.e. the 12-16 year-olds. Or one would favor the adolescents and run the risk of serious disturbances in smaller children. The Swedish censorship office was the first to ask for a revision of censorship policies in this respect. The official "Film Committee of 1949" recommended in 1952 that there should be two categories of children for which films could be censored: 1. children below 11 years of age, and 2. children between 11 and 15 years. However, when this proposal was presented by the Government in the Riksdag, it was rejected, despite the unanimous support by a great number of experts and qualified organizations. The reason for this rather surprising rejection seems mainly to have been a fear in smaller communities that by narrowing the basis for family shows one would tend to severely hurt the small rural cinemas financially. To some a matter of principle was involved; they were afraid to set up new regulations that would tend to lure young children to break the law. Youngsters everywhere want to be regarded as grown-ups as fast as possible, and it was common knowledge that many 13-14 year-olds were breaking the law and getting in to see "adult" films. However, one reason for wanting the 11-year division was to be able to give the teen-agers, a more exciting and interesting choice of programs.

*Billed-Sentralen**MAGNE OVE LARSEN AND ALEIDIS SKAR IN "TOYA"*

Shortly after the Swedish Riksdag turned down the proposal for a differentiated censorship, the Norwegian Government, also following the recommendations of an official committee of 1950, proposed a change in the censorship regulations much more radical than the Swedish one. This was passed by the Storting. Since 1955 children who have not started school, that is, under 7, are not admitted at all at the Norwegian cinemas. There is also a classification line at 12, so that there is a children's group from 7 to 12 and a youngsters' group at 12-16, corresponding to what the Swedish committee wanted to achieve. In Denmark no action has been taken, but one has reason to believe that the question of a more differentiated censorship will be discussed in the Danish Children's Film Council.

created in November, 1955. In Finland the censorship office has great freedom in deciding for what age group a film is suitable.

The appointment of the Danish Children's Film Council is an important development in the total picture of children and films in Scandinavia. The Danish Council has 13 members, representing all the agencies and organizations, professional, educational, governmental, and idealistic, which in some way or other are connected with children and films. At almost the same time Norway felt the need for continuous and qualified watch over children's film problems. The Department of Church and Education on January 1, 1956, appointed two children's film consultants, one being the head of the school psychology board of Oslo, Mrs. Dagny Oftedal, the other being the writer of this article. It is possible that the department later on will have these two consultants form a council, in which the municipal cinemas, the censorship office, and the film actors and technicians would also be represented. In Sweden the appointment of an official children's film council was recommended by "The Film Committee of 1949", but the Government never acted upon the suggestion. In Sweden there existed already a privately organized "Children's Film Committee" (*Barnfilm-kommittén*), sponsored at first by women's organizations and later also by other educational and social organizations. This Committee has been doing a very fine job; a children's jury, aided by a psychologist and some parents and teachers, has viewed all films to which children are to be admitted and has passed judgment on their entertainment value and suitability for different age groups. In the beginning the work was all voluntary, but now the committee has a subsidy from the State and from the municipality of Stockholm. However, at the moment, with official committees existing in Denmark and Norway and the three countries cooperating in a Nordic Children's Film Council, founded in June 1956, as a result of recommendations by the Nordic Council, it seems inevitable that the Swedish Government will either strengthen the Children's Film Committee by more substantial support or will make the committee into a governmental agency in full understanding with the organizations which now participate in it. The situation in Finland is still somewhat unclear, and work with children's films is mainly done on a voluntary basis. But as Finland now has become a member of the Nordic Council, it will be asked to appoint representatives to the Nordic Children's Film Council.

The important developments in 1955 and 1956 have come about because responsible people feel the necessity of censorship and want it to adhere as closely as possible to new psychological findings and social development, but they nevertheless regard censorship as a negative measure. Censorship can spare our children from unsavory and violent movies, from frightening



Filmco

A SCENE FROM "FAR TIL FIRE I SNEEN" WITH IB
SCHÖNBERG AND "LILLE PER"

images and from outright lessons in the planning and carrying out of a crime. But censorship can never help realize the immense positive possibilities of the film as a constructive, imaginative, world-embracing medium for entertainment.

The founding of the Nordic Children's Film Council indicates that there exists a sincere desire to coordinate Scandinavian efforts to achieve a larger specialized production of children's films, and to get economic aid for such a production. At its first meeting in Stockholm, June 20-21, 1956, the Nordic Children's Film Council unanimously recommended that the entertainment tax on Scandinavian children's films be refunded to the producers and that the entertainment tax on children's films from other countries be used to encourage an increased import and a wider distribution of especially valuable children's films, and also to help prepare more Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish versions of foreign children's films. This measure, however, will not be enough, says the Council. It will also be necessary to give direct state subsidies as well as state loans to the Scandinavian producers of children's films.

The term "children's film" does not imply all films which the censorship offices of the respective countries permit children to see. The term is used only in relation to "films, specially produced for children and with such human values that they can be thought to instill healthy ideals in child audiences."

In Norway the government has already accepted the principle of governmental subsidies, loans, and tax-exemption for children's films produced domestically. This has been necessary because of the fact that a children's film is not likely to have more than total receipts of perhaps 20,000-40,000 kroner during a three-year period. The hitherto most successful Norwegian children's film, *Marianne på sykehus* ("Marianne at the Hospital"), brought the producer and distributor together 68,000 Norwegian kroner over eight years, while the producing cost was 120,000 kroner. Many foreign children's films are earning film rentals below 10,000 kroner over a period of a few years.

In other words, the production of films for children is "bad business." The audience is a small one. In Norway with the new censorship regulations the real audience consists only of children from 7 to 12. Children pay a very low admission and children's performances are mainly given only once or twice a week on Saturdays and/or Sundays. Private producers cannot generally run the economic risk involved in a children's film production. Their only chance to safeguard their investments is to follow the example of the Hollywood producer: to plan a film that will draw a family audience. In Sweden Olle Nordemar of "Art-film" has had a reasonable success with two films which were based on radio programs and which have had a wide appeal also for grown-ups: *Mästerdetektiven och Rasmus* ("The Master Detective and Rasmus") and *Luffaren och Rasmus* ("The Vagrant and Rasmus"). The author of the stories is Astrid Lindgren, creator of all children's beloved *Pippi Långstrump* ("Pippi Longstocking"), and Rasmus is played by a small boy of 7, Eskil Dalenius, who completely captivated the hearts of all Swedish radio listeners. In Denmark a similar success has been achieved by "Saga Film" with a series of pictures based on a comic strip: "Father of Four", also with a small boy, "Lille Per" as the gay, tongue-in-cheek commentator on family life.

No matter how welcome such films are, together with outstanding family entertainment like Disney's *The Living Desert* and *The Vanishing Prairie*, and no matter how eager one is to have parents accompany their children at the cinema, Scandinavians feel that there also is a definite need for films produced solely for children with no compromise made in order to please an adult audience. But a specialized children's film production means first of all that the recommendations regarding tax exemption and production subsidies and loans must be implemented.



TWO OF THE ACTORS IN "THE GREAT ADVENTURE"

Obviously, Scandinavian film cooperation will not be concerned with governmental decisions only. The planning of a specialized children's film production and the preparation of each film should be carried out in common. The small returns in each country make it natural to try to produce films which will have an all-Scandinavian appeal. What kind of films would have such an appeal? Puppet films built upon legends and fairy tales are not only Scandinavian but international in their appeal. One could also find stories telling about conditions, different and very special for each Scandinavian country, that would naturally attract the



ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE CAST IN "THE GREAT ADVENTURE"

interest and curiosity among children in the non-producing countries—and would be liked by the children of the producing country because they recognize and feel at home in the setting of the film. Or one could play up the Scandinavian family idea, the close contact, the fact that many Norwegian children have Swedish cousins, or that many Danish children come to Norway to learn to ski, or that Tivoli in Copenhagen is within two hours' reach for the children of Malmö. Joint productions seem indicated. But at the moment the existing regulations for governmental support to the film producers in each country do not favor such cooperation. This

is a nut the Nordic Children's Film Council will have to crack; another one is relieving children's films from duty and unnecessary delay by customs officials. The language problem should neither be overlooked nor overrated. It is true that adult Swedish films shown in Denmark and Norway have Danish and Norwegian subtitles and vice versa. Books also have to be translated to become popular. But much more is done today than earlier to give children some knowledge of the other Scandinavian languages. The very intense inter-Scandinavian tourist traffic, with families bringing their children on bikes and in cars, tends to give youngsters a working vocabulary in all the Scandinavian languages, except Icelandic and Faroese. Many of us feel that there lies a great opportunity in the children's film not only for fostering better understanding and stronger sympathy between the children of Scandinavia, but also for widening the knowledge of one another's languages. If one produces a film telling its stories mainly by visual means—as any good children's film should do—one could probably have the dialogue in the language of the producing country, and then have a commentary on a separate sound track explaining the most important and perhaps somewhat complicated aspects of the plot. This is the way Mary Field has worked with great success in some British children's films. And perhaps the commentary will not even be necessary—children have much greater talent for languages than adults!

Tax exemption, production subsidies, and loans will tend to increase the number of children's films produced for the commercial market and will make the commercial cinemas the meeting place of child audiences. The film clubs that have been started in Sweden and Denmark during the last 5-6 years, partly as a protest against the unsuitable programs at the cinema matinees will probably become fewer and less active. Right now there are in Denmark altogether 60,000 children enrolled in cinema clubs, 33,000 in private clubs and 25,000 in clubs formed by theater owners. In Sweden there are around 300 clubs with 50,000 members, mainly outside the cinemas. In Norway where children below 7 do not attend the movies and therefore do not run the risk of seeing unsuitable programs, one has not felt such a need for a club movement. It is especially the children of 4-8 years who need very carefully chosen programs, containing rather short films and maybe also a film strip and some live entertainment. Movies have been produced especially for the club audiences, who generally see 16 mm. films, and the school audiences. In Denmark a teacher named Holger Jensen has begun production of films with children and for children and about problems most children are likely to face. They are silent films, with only a musical track. One of his films, *Tit for Tat*, has also successfully been shown over British television. In Norway "Svecon-film" has made a silent color film with a commentary for the very young, which tells about



A LAPPISH BOY FEATURED IN "SAMPO LAPPELILL", A DOCUMENTARY FILM FOR CHILDREN PRODUCED BY STIG WESSLEN

the summer holidays of two small boys and the animals they played with. In Sweden a similar enterprise was undertaken by a producer, otherwise specializing in advertising films. *Ett sommaräventyr* ("A Summer Adventure") tells the story of a group of boys in the archipelago of Stockholm; while their parents are away, they go out in a boat to try and save the life of their dog who is drowning.

The regular movie theaters will always be able to reach a much greater number of children than the film clubs. And it seems as if the cinema owners have become more aware of their responsibility towards the child audience, both in Scandinavia and the rest of the world. It has been most heartening to see the great interest that Sveriges Biografägareförening ("The Swedish Motion Picture Theater Owners' Association") lately has shown in regard to the problem of children and films. In Norway some municipality cinemas like those in Drammen, Ålesund, Stavanger, and Kristiansund have instituted a combined film and live entertainment at regular intervals—an undertaking that has become very popular with the children and their parents. In Denmark, as we have mentioned before, there is a club movement connected with the theaters and on the pattern



*A COLLECTION OF PUPPETS USED IN THE FILMS OF
IVO CAPRINO*

of the Rank concern of Great Britain, and the cinema owners' association is represented in The Danish Children's Film Council.

Recent developments in Scandinavia are to some extent spearheading the efforts to create an International Center of Films for Children, in which will be joined the film industry, national children's film councils, and international organizations working for the welfare of children and young people. Such a center should work on the international level to create economic conditions favoring an increased production and a wider distribution of films for children, to coordinate research about children and films, and to stimulate the interest in teaching by means of films in the schools. UNESCO is supporting the preliminary work; it is carried out by a temporary center in Brussels headed by Mr. Joseph Toussaint, who is aided by an administrative international council of five persons.

Research and teaching by means of films are fields that the Nordic Children's Film Council also discussed at its first meeting. Some experiments with teaching with films have been done recently, in Denmark and Sweden by individual teachers, and in Norway by Norsk Filmsamfunn in cooperation with the Oslo School Board, the municipal cinemas of

Oslo, and the Ruseløkken School. All the pupils in grades 6 and 7, totaling 350 boys and girls 12-14 years old, were given this new course winter before last. Three feature films were shown at a municipal cinema: *She Wore a Yellow Ribbon*, a western directed by John Ford, *Let's Dance*, a musical with Fred Astaire and Betty Hutton, and *Mandy*, a semi-documentary British feature film about a small girl who is deaf and dumb. Ten hours were then taken from the regular curriculum in order to first have the teachers discuss with the pupils the human and moral values of the story content, and then to have two film experts discuss with the pupils how these movies were made, the technical development from the magic lantern to Cinemascope, and the artistic language of the film.

In August 1956, Norsk Filmsamfunn in cooperation with the Norwegian section of The Norden Association arranged a course for Scandinavian teachers, in which 15 Norwegians, 10 Swedes, 5 Finns, and 3 Danes took part. The purpose of this course was four-fold: 1. to arrange for a contact between teachers and workers with youth, who have taken a personal interest in teaching by means of films, 2. to give the participants a basic understanding of the film as an art form and as a social force, 3. to discuss by which means and at which age levels teaching with films can be introduced in the Scandinavian school system, and 4. to show films, film strips and other audio-visual aids that might be useful in teaching. Miss Grace Grenier of Goldsmith College, London University, a British pioneer in the field of teaching with films, was a guest lecturer.

Scandinavian movie-goers and especially those interested in the problems of films and children are happy about some of the excellent family entertainment that American movies offer, but they regret that there is not a specialized children's film production in the U.S. However, at this stage of development in Scandinavia, the U.S. might perhaps also be helpful to us in other ways. Through the Fulbright program Norway has for example profited by the visit of an audio-visual aids expert like Professor William G. Gnaedinger of The State College of Washington. Today we are not only interested in the use of films in schools but also in having the entertainment film discussed in our class rooms. Visits to Scandinavia ought to be arranged for American experts in the field of mass communications and other people primarily interested in the effects of films and television upon child audiences.

Elsa B. Marcussen, expert on Scandinavian films, is a frequent contributor to the Review. Her account of the advanced regulations for children's films has many suggestions which might be followed in the United States, where films are supposed to be a chief cause of juvenile delinquency.



Det Kongelige Bibliotek

A VIEW OF ST. THOMAS

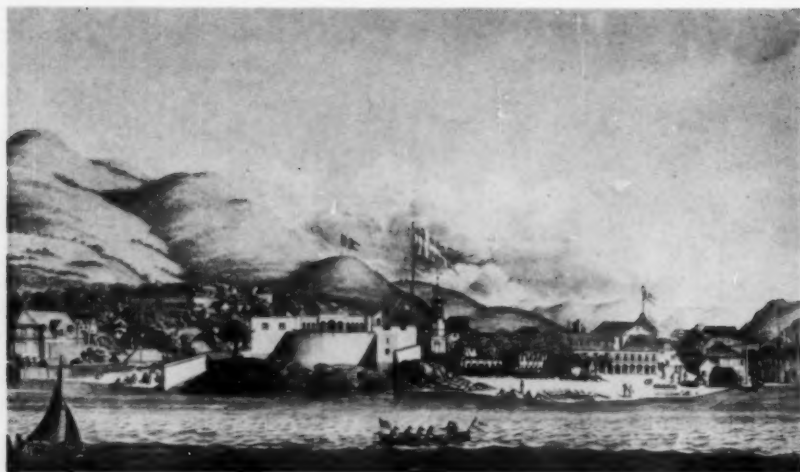
From a Painting by Fr. G. Melbye (Ca. 1850)

SLAVERY IN THE DANISH WEST INDIES

By LAWRENCE P. SPINGARN

While Denmark no longer controls the Virgin Islands, the experiment in slavery and freedom once conducted there remains significant in terms of colonialism. The three principal islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix total only 133 square miles, with fewer than thirty thousand inhabitants. Until their purchase by the United States in 1917, they constituted almost the sole colony of the Danes. The chief industries of the American Virgin Islands continue to be sugar, rum, and bay rum, as in the Danish period. Negro slavery made this plantation economy possible.

Portugal was the first Christian nation to engage in the modern African slave trade. The Danes founded their East India Company in 1616, but urgent domestic affairs prevented them from exploiting Africa until 1659. In this year, the Danish-Swedish rivalry shifted from the Baltic to the Guinea coast, where the Danes established an African company. After Frederik III of Denmark (1618-1670) won absolute monarchy at home, he had the power needed to pursue foreign commerce, and founded a Board of Trade in 1668. Two years later, by the Treaty of Madrid, Spain disavowed her monopoly of the Caribbean. Denmark was



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A VIEW OF CHRISTIANSTED ON THE ISLAND OF ST. CROIX

A lithographic print from 1839 by Th. Chr. Sabroe

ready to move into the West Indies.

Private Danish citizens tried to claim St. Thomas from the French as early as 1653. In 1671, however, the Danish West India Company received its royal charter, and was authorized to colonize St. Thomas with its adjacent uninhabited islands. When Governor Iversen landed his company employees and convicts, the treacherous climate proved an immediate obstacle to European settlers. The first slaver that arrived in St. Thomas in 1673 quickly solved the labor problem. Thereafter for many years, St. Thomas became the world's largest slave market.

The source of African labor was channelized in 1674 when Christian IV decreed that the Danish West India Company could trade with Guinea. Like other Europeans, the Danes dealt with local chiefs, leased or bought coastal harbors with good interior communications, and built forts sur-

rounded by slave enclosures. They bought slaves largely from war-like Ashanti, an inland kingdom with few other exports, but the conveyance of slaves to the ships was wholly in African hands. Between 1700 and 1786, the Danes alone shipped out a yearly average of two thousand Negro slaves.

The wholesale price of a slave at Danish African factories varied according to demand from the West Indies. In 1726, for example, the Company purchased at Christiansborg fifty adult males at 84 rixdollars, and twenty-five females at 48 rixdollars each. Children brought proportionately less, and were rated as fractions of the *Pies de Indies*, or unit of purchase. The Company surgeon supervised the inspection and sorting of slaves before they were bought, and from 1689 the Company required a pastor both at the Guinea factory and on board the slaver. Despite this spiritual touch, slaves



Det Kongelige Bibliotek

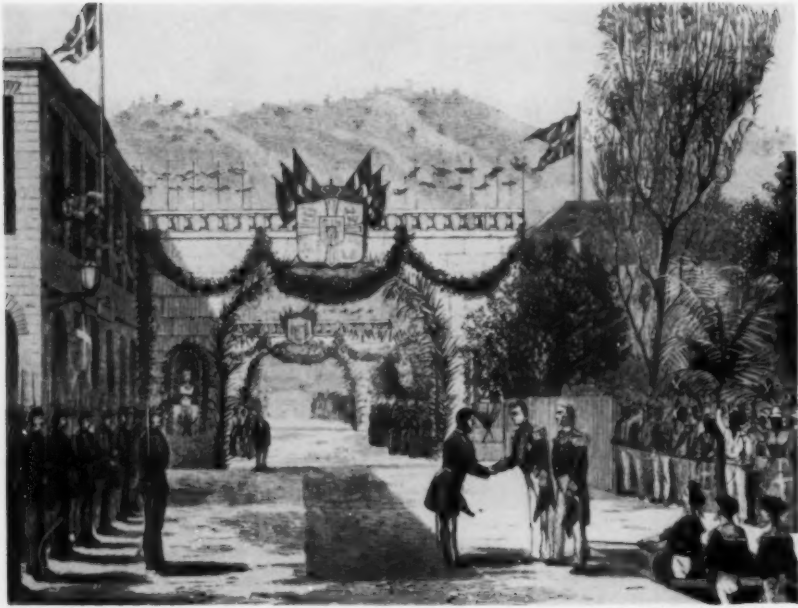
A SCENE FROM ST. CROIX, SHOWING AN OX-DRAWN
CART LOADED WITH SUGAR CASKS (1863)

were branded with Company initials shackled in twos and threes, and driven to the coast in groups of fifty or sixty. When the Negroes embarked, their cramped quarters were relieved only by exercise on deck. The shipboard diet of pork, beans, and barley gruel varied by millet, brandy, and tobacco hardly compensated for heat, lack of air, and disease. Loss of life on the Guinea-West Indies run, varying from 10 to 55 per cent., was not unusual for the trade as a whole.

For nearly four decades after its reorganization in 1697, the Danish West India and Guinea Company participated directly in the slave trade, with much competition from 'interlopers,' or private traders. The Company seldom allowed St. Thomas planters to buy Negroes direct from slavers, and charged a 4 per cent. *in natura* import duty. The selling price

in St. Thomas varied with market conditions between 25 and 100 per cent. of the African wholesale price. Altogether, the Company owned twenty slave ships, of which it lost eight. Faced by falling dividends and much loss of human cargo, the Company in 1733 returned the trade to Danish West Indian subjects, from whom it exacted a duty of 8 rixdollars per head. In 1754, the Crown absorbed the Company.

The growth of slavery, of course, depended on the development of the plantation system. The Danes annexed St. John in 1717, and purchased St. Croix from France in 1733, but sugar was the key to this expansion. St. Thomas had matured as a regular plantation colony in 1688, when the Company began keeping accounts in money instead of sugar. The number of plantations doubled in thirty years, and



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PRINCE VALDEMAR'S VISIT TO ST. THOMAS DURING THE DANISH
NAVAL CRUISE TO THE WEST INDIES 1879-80

Negroes increased nearly fourfold over whites. Between 1691 and 1720, sugar rose from 5 to 35 per cent. of the total planted area. After 1692, the government imposed a $2\frac{1}{2}$ rixdollar poll tax for every able slave, plus a 20 skilling land tax on each hundred foot width of planted area. Early in its career, the Company itself went into the plantation business and owned slaves. Sugar and cotton raised on the islands were usually bought in whole or part at fixed prices by the Company agent in St. Thomas, and shipped to Copenhagen to be auctioned to refiners, cloth manufacturers, and dyers. By 1737, the Company even monopolized refining and absorbed most of its own sugar. Growing world demand for sugar spurred the quest for more slaves.

Slaves came from all parts of West Africa. New arrivals were broken in by older or native-born laborers. The large size of plantations encouraged absentee ownership and its evils of cruelty and neglect toward slaves. Lack of food was directly related to slave insurrections where planters had failed to provide. Combined with drought and insects, the mere threat of famine precipitated the costly St. John uprising of 1733. Runaways, a constant problem, were rounded up like cattle by mounted police. Although many historians agree that the slaves were better treated in the Danish islands than elsewhere, Westergaard says: "The instances where slaves fled from Porto Rico to St. Thomas were so exceedingly few that it is impossible to escape the



DANISH WEST INDIAN SOLDIERS

This picture, from 1880, shows some of the soldiers of the mercenary army, which was recruited in Denmark. Many of them suffered a sad fate, taking to drink in the hot and humid climate.

conclusion that the St. Thomas planters, with their more intensive cultivation and their desire to gain a competence in a short time, treated their slaves far more harshly than the Spanish planters." However, as sugar became a fixed industry, the Company supervised the punishment of slaves; after 1720 it indemnified planters for legally killed or maimed Negroes out of a special tax. And economics eventually joined with humanity in protecting slaves. ,

Most Danish slaves had been slaves in Africa. In the West Indies all were classified by occupation. Many of the favored house servants, skilled craftsmen, and fort Negroes became freemen

long before emancipation. Since division of labor was rigidly enforced, jobs were not interchangeable. The house servants were frequently mulattoes, pampered, privileged, underworked; their women became concubines to the planters. The skilled workers increased greatly in numbers because of training by Danish craftsmen and Moravian missionaries. They were often allowed to find their own employment and keep part of the pay. The fort Negroes helped suppress pirates, resist invaders, and keep internal order. The famous Mingo Tamarin of St. Thomas headed these warrior-slaves from 1721 to 1765, gained his freedom, and rose to command the Negro Militia.

Field laborers comprised nine-tenths of all slaves, and suffered the hardest lot. At first they lived in African-type huts, but graduated to long, narrow barracks divided into family units. The work day lasted from dawn to sundown, with thirty minutes off for breakfast and a ninety-minute midday break. The Negro slave-driver, or *bomba*, supervised the fields under a white overseer.

Cutting and hauling cane began the harvest. Windmills, and later treadmills turned by mules, furnished the basic power. Two men called 'rollers' fed cane stalks between the mill's upright wooden cylinders. Others carried in fresh stalks and removed crushed ones. Occupational hazards were great. Westergaard reports: "An ax always lay near at hand, with which to amputate the arm of the careless Negro whose hand might get caught by the revolving cylinders; for when help was scarce, even three-quarters of a Negro was better than none."

The sugar boiling process was rather intricate, and Negroes skilled at it brought fancy prices. First, cane juice was boiled in a series of three or four copper kettles, whereupon the foam was skimmed off for the distillation of rum. The crystalline sugar was 'cured' in pans under cooling sheds, and emptied into molds. Molasses was drained off and sent to the distillery. The cultivation of sugar cane reached its peak about 1796, or four years after Denmark ended its share of the slave trade, but the population of the islands, Negro and white, did not reach its peak until the census of 1835.

The social caste system of the slaves themselves paralleled local changes and foreshadowed emancipation. The main

distinctions were between natives and newly-arrived Africans, between slaves and free Negroes, and between occupational groups. Skin color marked earlier gradations, but the Danish stoppage of the slave trade left only the free and the unfree. The first Danish laws defining the legal status of slaves resembled those of the English and French American colonies. Basic slave rights included private property, marriage, fixed holidays, family gardens, and lighter work for expectant mothers, the sick, and the old. Severe punishment like branding, chaining, mutilation for attempted escape, and death for assault on whites reflected the fact that soon adult slaves outnumbered adult whites eight to one. A royal ordinance of 1755 mitigated the slave laws to provide for baptism, Christian instruction, Christian burial for Christian slaves, protection against harsh or lecherous planters, safeguards to maintaining families intact, and adequate food and clothing. Missionaries were already influencing Danish rulers and planters.

Count Zinzendorf, founder of the Moravian Church, sent missionaries to the Danish West Indies in 1732. Despite the murderous climate and active hostility from whites who feared that preaching would foment slave uprisings, the Moravians baptized more than eleven thousand Negroes during their first fifty years. Danish Lutheran missionaries arrived in 1757 after experience in India and Africa. The Anglican Church was established in 1760, and the Roman Catholic Church in 1767. In 1771, the Lutheran Johannes Christian Kingo became the first and only missionary ordained in the Danish West Indies. Rivalry developed be-

*PETER VON SCHOLTEN*

tween the Lutherans and the more zealous, efficient Moravians, who visited even outlying plantations. When in 1787 Denmark made the first attempt in history at starting public schools for slaves, the Lutherans, being of the State Church, were put in charge

of instruction. By 1840, they had converted the last heathen in the colony.

Literacy slowly paved the way toward freedom. Although Danish was the official language, the prevailing Negro Dutch Creole dialect was the product of the earliest Dutch planters in com-

municating with slaves. African influence remained only in sentence construction, intonation, and a few names of animals and vegetables. When dictionaries, grammars, primers, gospels, and finally the New Testament appeared in Creole from missionary pens, there was probably no other place in the world at that time where so many slaves could read. Creole books exerted great moral, spiritual, and cultural force, giving the Negroes a literary language, a new sense of dignity and homogeneity, and a certain equality with the planter years before emancipation.

In March, 1792, a royal ordinance prohibiting the importation and exportation of slaves made Denmark the first slave-owning nation to limit the world traffic in human beings. While local auctions continued, the sale of slaves from the Danish West Indies to other islands ceased in 1793. Unfortunately, the reforms in the marriage relation and in compulsory education proposed by Schimmelmann, the slave-owning vice governor-general of St. Croix, were blocked for many years because of economic conditions and planter opposition. Schimmelmann's report sparked the ordinance of 1792, which in turn encouraged the British in 1807 to prohibit their slave traffic. Local and world forces were moving the Danish colony toward emancipation.

Religious desegregation appeared when the Free Colored outnumbered slaves in Lutheran Creole churches on St. Thomas and St. Croix, and rented pews used by prominent Danes in Danish churches. During the Napoleonic wars and the resultant second British

occupation of the Danish West Indies (1807-1814), St. Thomas became the only West Indian market for other colonies, the sole outlet to Europe, and the most cosmopolitan place in the Western Hemisphere. The planters ate from silver dishes, drank foreign wine in crystal goblets, sat in mahogany sofas beneath gilt mirrors, displayed costly jewels, and drove carriages like those of the greatest lords in Denmark. Among the imports of prosperity were the equalitarian ideas of the French Revolution, that had already stirred Haiti to revolt. Conditions were ripening for one man to free the slaves.

Peter von Scholten, coming from Denmark in 1804 as a lad of twenty, was the emancipator of the Danish West Indies. He advanced from army lieutenant to governor-general by 1827, and dedicated his office to improving the social, educational, and economic lives of all. Freedom resulted in part from the rise of the Free Colored as an urban middle class. This mixed-blood group had attained great wealth, owned slaves, and were restless under class barriers and sumptuary laws restraining them. By 1835, they numbered almost a third of the population. Recognizing their strength, von Scholten installed many as government employees, and invited some to his balls and dinners. Despite local protest, the home government supported von Scholten by classifying the Free Colored. The highest group received licenses to engage in trade; the second and third groups obtained good conduct certificates and identity cards. Spurred by the British emancipation act of 1833 and von Scholten's visit to Denmark, the royal ordinance of 1834 proclaimed full equality between whites and those

Free Colored who were legally free. Even slaves could now purchase liberty for varying sums based on age. They could keep gifts, purchases, bequests, and salaries earned on free time, and transfer from harsh to kind owners. And in 1839, compulsory education was enacted, with the Moravians in control of the new public schools.

Anti-slavery sentiment grew both in the islands and in Denmark. In 1845, the 'Church Negroes' owned by the Moravians and Lutherans were the first adult slaves to be publicly freed. Advocates of emancipation wished to compensate planters, but few realized that the royal decree of 1848 affected only the small fraction of the population then still enslaved. Because the decree was gradual and partial, the slaves on St. Croix staged a riot on July 3. This violence prompted Governor von Scholten to issue the same day on his own authority a decree of unconditional emancipation. Misinterpreting as weakness the absence of armed authority, the Crucians overran their island. The discredited governor resigned, and on July 13, 1848 sailed for Denmark, to be tried but honorably acquitted of dereliction of duty. As in the Brazilian emancipation forty years later, the only victim was the liberal and well-meaning ruler who symbolized progress.

Law and order prevailed when numerous slaves and all the Free Colored abstained from violence. Undoubtedly, the mildness of the uprising was due to the long mission influence. yet emancipation found many Negroes un-

prepared for freedom, and some planters disgruntled at losing their property. Although the Danes continued to improve the colony after emancipation, the 1850 census showed a significant decline both in population and in sugar cane acreage. The revival of cotton growing in the high price era just before the American Civil War could not save the Danish West Indies from a slump. Where the abolition of the slave trade and of slavery itself demoralized the West Indian labor market, the discovery of the beet as a source for sugar seriously crippled the already hard-pressed sugar industry in the Lesser Antilles. The Danish emancipation, like most others, only finished formally what history had begun.

Denmark, however, set a notable example in dealing with the Negro. Just before the transfer to the United States, the Reformed Dutch pastor on St. Thomas summed up the Danish period in these words: "Of what are our thoughts now that the end is reached? Of oppression and misrule? Exploited sources? A people crippled with taxes to enrich others? Education systematically neglected? Religion set at naught, or interpreted with narrow bigotry? Officials as a class and caste apart? The rule of the few over the many? Justice sold to the highest bidder? Racial antagonism living or active? Government without heart or sympathy for the poor? The experience of every man and woman here makes the answer to the question, NO!"

Lawrence P. Spingarn is an American writer with a number of novels and short stories to his credit. He is presently at work on a novel set in the Napoleonic period, with the West Indies as a background.



THE "SCRIBE" IN THE HARBOR OF ROSSÖ

TRAVELOGUE THROUGH SWEDISH WATERS

BY ROBERT ERRINGTON GIBBS

To my mind, no country invites return with more compelling voice than does Sweden. There is magnetism about that land of tumbling rivers, huge forests, inland waterways, and sea-girt coastline which captivates a traveler, so that once you have been there you want to return. Sweden's attraction is intense, and, unlike many other countries, the chief fascination is not even the romantic ruins but the natural landscape.

Somewhere in the mountain fastness of Scandinavia the Swedish god of wind roars through the long dark winter. In the spring the white veil of snow which has lain upon the land so long, miraculously disappears into the mighty rivers and deep-mirrored lakes.

A voyage along Sweden's coasts and inland waterways is an unforgettable experience. Approaching the province of Bohuslän through a summer sea on the way to Stockholm, we sailed south across the tideless expanse of the Skagerrack in a five-ton yawl named *Scribe*. From the border town of Strömstad we arrived at the magic island of Rossö, dropping our anchor in the crystal waters. Further out to sea were red-brown skerries ready to rip the bottom out of a ship carelessly navigated.

Regretfully we left this haven, a plinth decorated with a vast sweep of pines, and then almost imperceptibly the light breeze filled the tanned canvas, the hull beating a slow crunch-

*Swedish Tourist Traffic Association**A REGATTA ON THE WEST COAST OF SWEDEN*

crunch through the sea.

We made the first tack behind the island of Rossö, setting a course north-west towards the Koster Islands which lay flat and barren within our sight. Now began the vigil which could only temporarily end at Långedrag—for our destination was the capital via the Göta Canal—the careful searching needed to avoid any rocks piercing the blue-green sea, sometimes shrouded by white foam. We had to reaccustom ourselves to the marking of the channels with buoys and perches frequently surmounted by brooms. There is no lack of marks along the coast, yet they are not always easy to see.

Now, under our lee, was the firm outline of the Koster group. On the far side of this arid bastion which has defied the North Sea since the dawn of time, we sailed into the curved, deep-water harbor, little larger than

a dinner plate. It was here a famous Swedish boat designer, one Thomas, used to build the fast-sailing Koster fleet, which could beat to windward with greater ability than any other type of boat on the coast. It was only when the revenue cutters installed motors that the seafaring smugglers of the islands were tamed! But it is pleasant to know that a group of enthusiasts formed the Fram Yacht Club and bought up the fleet, so that today many of those tainted craft are still sailing the Bohuslän coast.

As we sailed south again over the comparatively silent sea we suddenly heard the steady chug-chug of engines, growing louder every moment. Yes! they were the fishing fleet out of Strömstad, in line ahead like a battle squadron, their bluff bows solid and seaworthy, their Bolinder motive power echoing from one skerry to another.

They were a fine sight.

"Can't see the next mark", grunted the mate a moment later when a distant white plume suggested rocks beneath the surface. Together, with the aid of glasses, we searched the area in front of us. "Not a sign of anything", I agreed. We were wrong. Suddenly a crossed perch appeared, painted red and black in horizontal bands, indicating that the shoal it marked could be passed on either hand. Only a blind man, we thought, could sail in and out of this barrage of islands at night (discounting, of course, the flashing lighthouses) for to do so would require a sixth sense delicate in the extreme.

"There's Havstenssund", cried the mate presently, his ruler tapping the chart. "Grebbestad shouldn't be far off." This was the harbor we wanted, a long narrow slit in the land which would afford us good shelter. Very soon under the boom we spied the small islands of Pinnö and Otterö and, leaving these to starboard, sailed right up into the harbor, almost into the center of the town.

Scribe's crew were roused the next morning at five by the familiar sound of fishing boats stealing down the moonlit harbor. We peered into the night to see the ghost fleet, navigation lights bobbing about like magic lanterns, making for the narrow entrance. An hour later we left too. The masts of our yawl leaned over under the wind pressure as the ship raced across the sea with increasing determination. Gradually the morning light lit up the coast, the giant trees coming to life, their silhouettes green once more.

It was then the mate yelled, "Gybe . . . hurry!" Automatically I did as

I was bid. The boom crashed over and the boat swung round almost in her own length. Close to *Scribe's* hull was a rib of rock resembling a basking shark waiting for its prey.

It was evening when we entered the port of Smögen—having passed the red-roofed fishing villages of Hamburgsund, Bovallstrand, and Hunnebostrand—one of the most important fishing communities along the coast. Among the rock-strewn harbor and by the wooden wharves there is a constant coming-and-going of craft. Old gun casings, up-ended on the quays, hold the mooring ropes of the high-bowed, double-ended vessels, and in groups the skippers yarn about the weather. They have the salt sea in their bloodstream, these descendants of the fighting vikings; and the seasons are imprinted on their rugged faces.

Softly through the summer sea we sailed past Gravarne to the twin ports of Lysekil and Fiskebäckskil. Connecting this fjord to Kolje Fjord is a secret passage—once used by the vikings—no broader than a wide-beamed lobster boat, with high stone walls on either side and dragon's teeth of rock jutting out below. It took considerable care to navigate through to the wondrous broad expanse of Kolje Fjord, and, after tacking up to Uddevalla along the shore of Orust island, we thrust down Hake Fjord with a following wind past the little villages of Ljungkile and Stenungsund to the island of Tjörn and then, rising like a vision from the sea, guarded by the Pater-noster skerries, was the island of Marstrand, playground of the coast, a harbor full of yachts gay with the ensigns of many nationalities.

Beating up to the great approaches



Swedish Tourist Traffic Association

*AN INLET NEAR SMÖGEN, ON THE
BOHUSLÄN COAST*

of Gothenburg is a fine experience, and entering the harbor of Långedrag to the south is also memorable, for this anchorage represents the finest yachting harbor in Europe. Here we spent three days preparing for the inland voyage which would take us through the Göta Canal to Stockholm and the blue Baltic

beyond.

By Gothenburg's fish harbor we took in our canvas and started our auxiliary engine, for we were entering the Göta River on the first stage of the journey eastward. Thirty minutes later we met one of the small passenger steamers which ply between Stockholm and

*Swedish National Travel Office***KARLSTEN CASTLE AT MARSTRAND**

Gothenburg. During the early hours of the morning she had descended the Trollhättan flight of locks down to sea level. Behind her was a medley of smaller trading craft also making the inland passage from the east.

We tied up for lunch at the little town of Kungälv, dominated by the grey ruins of Bohus Castle that looks down on the old boundary of Norway and Sweden. In the afternoon the scenery changed. The countryside became steeper and thickly forested until we entered a beautiful channel between high wooded bluffs and approached the first lock at Lilla Edet.

Fenders firmly in position *Scribe* came, the next morning, to the series of locks which conquer the majestic

Trollhättan falls and thus give entrance to mighty Lake Vänern, the largest lake in Sweden and the third in all Europe.

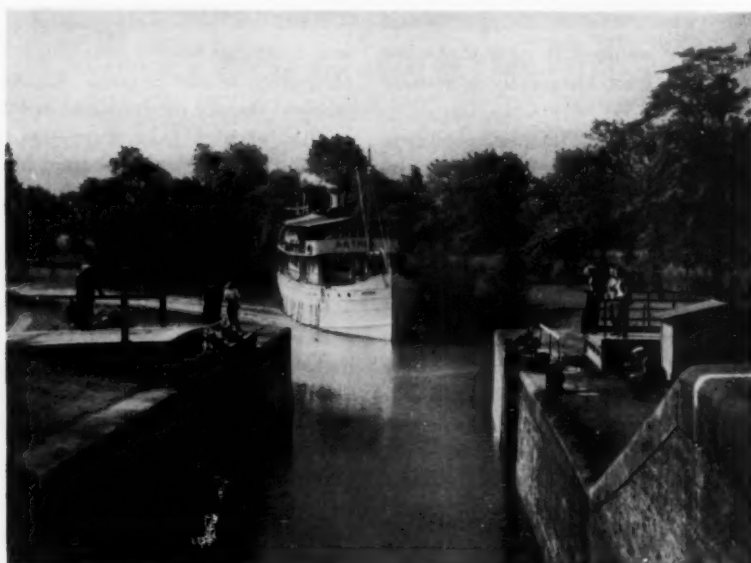
Upon the summit of the Trollhättan system, water stairways to the distant Baltic, we had more time to look about us. There was part of the unharnessed water smashing down on the rocks carved in strange shapes by countless years of attack.

The next stretch of water to negotiate was the Stallbacka. Near a small island we were nearly run down by a tug in tow. The skipper was west-bound, when suddenly he lost control, his barges rode up on him, blocking our route. Immediately we went astern, but some precious seconds passed be-



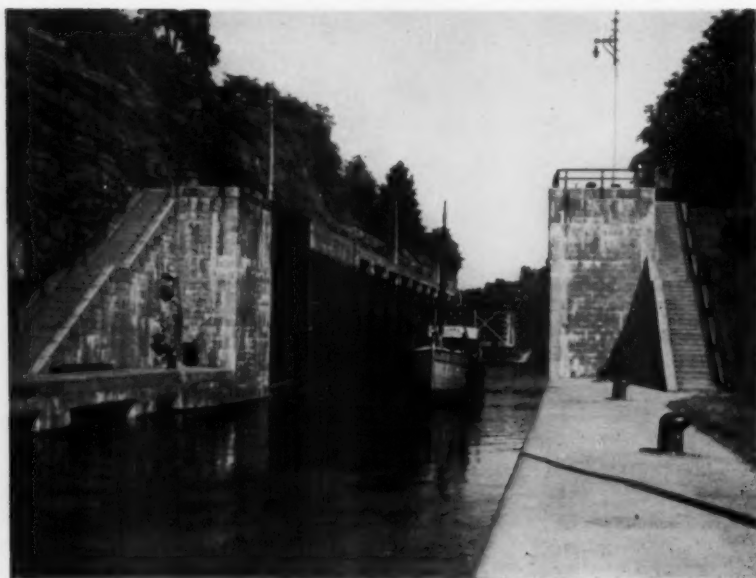
Swedish National Travel Office

A NARROW SECTION OF THE GÖTA CANAL



Swedish Tourist Traffic Association

*A SHIP ENTERING ONE OF THE SEVENTY LOCKS
ALONG THE GÖTA CANAL*

*Swedish National Travel Office*

LOCKS AT TROLLHÄTTAN

fore *Scribe* made full stern-way. We missed the iron barges by a narrow margin.

At Brinkebergskulle the yawl entered Karl's Ditch, and so across the small lake of Vassbotten to the main town of Vänersborg with its excellent harbor.

Now the Göta River lay astern and we had become lock-wise. Here before us was a great inland sea in which one could spend many a summer exploring the inlets, islands, and peninsulas.

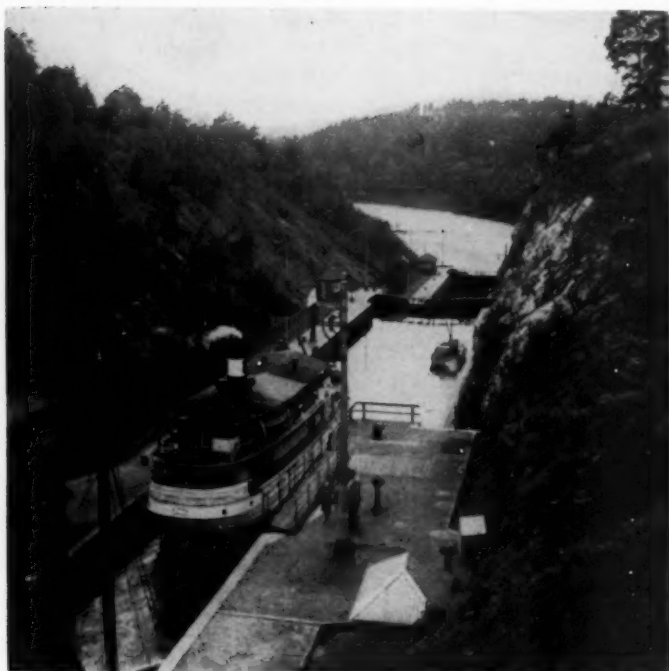
The early morning mist cleared slowly, a feature of this part of Sweden. Gradually the weak sun penetrated the half-light. A warm summer breeze sprang up as we left the town, headquarters of the local pilotage service.

The mate broke out the jib and mizzen and hauled up the mainsail. It

was a change not to hear the reliable chug-chug of the engine. As the sun climbed the sky the coastline of Vänern became clearer. The scene was warm and luxuriant, masses of trees holding their heads in perfect unison, red-brown rocks rising from the shallows, and in the distance were the blue hills of Dalsland.

For some hours we had been sailing with a 3-ton Norwegian cutter who had come, like us, south through the Bohuslän archipelago. We learned from the skipper that he made this cruise to Stockholm, and then over to Finland, each year, and never got tired of it. We found this easy to believe.

The wind increased with the suddenness frequently encountered on an inland sea. In consequence *Scribe* bore away northwards towards Hjorten and,

*Swedish Travel Bureau**ANOTHER VIEW OF THE LOCKS AT TROLLHÄTTAN*

after an hour's hard sailing, altered course in the hope of rounding Lidköping peninsula. Luck was not on our side. The sea became steep, the wind a small gale. Clouds chased one another across the sky and visibility lessened with the ominous cracking of thunder which echoed and re-echoed around the lake as one mountain tossed it to another. Shortening sail, we turned eastwards, the water foaming round the bows as the yacht cut a passage for herself across the lake. A sharp lookout was important, because Vänern has many small islands on its southern side, and these can be dangerous.

It was not until late afternoon in a boisterous wind that we successfully

rounded the headland, but we knew our daylight was lost and a suitable sheltered anchorage must be found for the night. Under the lee of the Broman islets we discovered a snug corner, making fast to a fisherman's pier. Later in the evening he asked us into his house, giving us milk for the morning and Swedish punch out of jovial hospitality. The lake, he said, was like a woman. It was bewitched, sometimes treacherous. Evidently he knew. He had lived there for forty years, a batchelor with a theory!

Away with the early breeze the yawl picked her way between the islands, the blue mountains beckoning us eastward, to the small and important town



Swedish Travel Bureau

A PICTURESQUE SECTION OF THE GÖTA CANAL

of Sjötorp, where the canal to Lake Vättern began. Soon we arrived at Hajstorp, highest point of our journey, 270 feet above sea level. Now the canal was narrow. On either side were pine trees offering their pleasant scent and curlews and larks above us sang their summer song. In the far background the gracious Billingen mountains gazed down on us.

The next night *Scribe* lay in the gay town of Lyrestad and later arrived at the double locks of Norrkvarn. Then two more at Godhögen with three at Riksberg leading to Töreboda.

At last we reached Lake Vättern, a great stretch of water, measuring 80 miles by 19. We crossed the water at the northern end—the narrowest part—leaving astern the mediaeval fortress of Karlsborg. The west wind that blew

across the face of the lake provided a good sailing breeze, and we foamed along at six knots towards Vadstena on the far side.

Some say Vättern comes from a natural spring as "feeder" streams are few. Certain it is that excellent agricultural land stretches down to the lake-edge. We stayed two nights at Vadstena where to the southeast rose the heights of Mount Omberg and to the northwest the dark Tiveden forests. We berthed under the shadow of the castle and roamed through the town with its long memories and stately buildings embellished with graceful Renaissance gables and portals. Here, too, we had engine trouble, but the Swedes are helpful and considerate in any emergency and they have a natural way with a boat whether she be

auxiliary engined or not.

Three days later we reached Motala in the lovely region of Östergötland, with presently another series of locks leading into the diamond-blue brilliance of Lake Roxen, one of the most beautiful expanses of water we had encountered on the whole journey.

Out of Roxen stretched the last piece of artificial waterway before reaching the Baltic at Mem. At last we could see the true sea again with red-brown skerries, similar to those off the Bohuslän coast. Gladly all sail was set for Oxelösund, which was reached the same evening, and so up the coast to Södertälje, the entrance of the two-mile-long canal which connects the Baltic with Lake Mälaren and the capital. We were one of a dozen craft intent on going through this narrow way. Commercial vessels, full of ore and timber from the forests, were bound south past Trosa and the way we had come.

At last *Scribe* was in the magic waters

of Lake Mälaren. A thousand years ago this wondrous sheet of water was part of the Baltic and a lair for viking fleets. Now it is a lake studded with islands providing one of the best cruising grounds in Europe for the man with a boat.

White steamers were Stockholm-bound together with new yachts and older boats showing blue, red, and white sails, motor-boats and sailing dingies—all taking advantage of the summer's day—and before them emerged historic Stockholm with her fine buildings, her sense of tranquility and permanence.

We reached our destination, the Swedish capital. And the Baltic beckoned beyond. We had achieved our goal by the magnificent inland waterway that opens up the whole of Sweden to the yachtsman or the visitor who wishes to be waterborne through the heart of a delightful, hospitable country.

Robert Errington Gibbs is an English author and travel writer who has cruised in the North Sea, the Mediterranean, and through much of Europe's network of canals and rivers. He is now planning a trip to the Black Sea by way of the Rhine and the Danube.

STORY-TELLER'S MEMORIAL

BY ELIAS LIEBERMAN

(Under the auspices of the Danish-American Women's Association a Statue of Hans Christian Andersen has been erected in Central Park with money contributed by children in New York and Denmark.)

TO BRIGHT-EYED children row on row
Enraptured by your fancies you
Are all the magic they need know

To make a story wonder-true.
A kitchen pan begins to talk
At dead of night when work is through;

The stars peep in and see brooms walk.
Your barnyard animals discourse
On puzzling ways of grown-up folk

And vain, deluded Emperors
May be reminded by a child
That flattery begets remorse.

In tales you tell, when winds blow wild,
The falling snowflakes gently patch
The cracking roof against the cold

Where heaven is a lighted match.



Geraldine Cooke

THE STATUE OF HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN BY GEORG LOBER
IN CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK

SKÁLHOLT'S NINTH CENTENNIAL

By FRANKLYN K. MORRIS

Iceland, so rich in sagas but so poor in ancient buildings, is soon to have a modern cathedral. It will be erected at Skálholt in southwestern Iceland on the site of the tiny pagan temple that was turned into a Christian church in the year 1000, when the Icelandic parliament, the Alþing, assembled at Þingvellir, after long debate but no shedding of blood, voted for Christianity. In 1056 the first bishop of Iceland, Ísleifur Gizurarson (1006-1080), was consecrated in Bremen, and took up his residence at Skálholt.

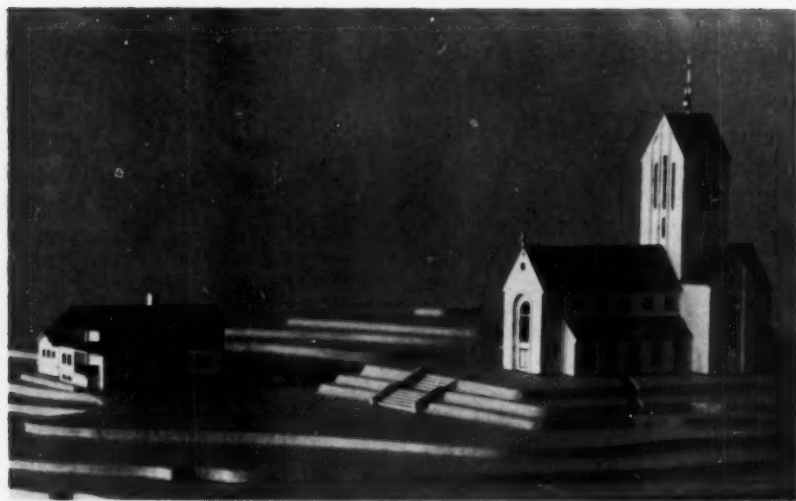
Many times during the centuries the cathedral church at Skálholt crumbled and was rebuilt. Iceland is poor in building materials, and even the farm houses, the famous "sagasteads", had to be rebuilt by each inheriting generation. But recently at Skálholt there was unearthed the stone casket containing the remains of one of the early bishops, Páll Jónsson (1155-1211). Páll died in November, 1211, and it is believed that he had selected the stone casket in which his earthly remains were to be laid. This casket is made of sandstone and is, apparently, the only one of that type in Iceland. This find is of great importance, as it helps to determine the contours of the original cathedral.

On July 1, 1956, nine hundred years after Skálholt became the seat of the Bishop of Iceland, there was laid the cornerstone for a modern cathedral. It was a dual ceremony, for it commemorated also the 900th anniversary of the consecration of the first Icelandic

bishop. From his father, Ísleifur Gizurarson inherited a large farm at Skálholt, and his son Gizur (1042-1118), who became bishop in 1082, gave his farm to the church as an episcopal seat. Here the bishops of Skálholt resided until 1796, when they removed to Reykjavík, where the present wooden cathedral now stands. There was for centuries also a theological school at Skálholt, and the new cathedral will bring back the ecclesiastical activities of Iceland to an ancient site hallowed by men of faith in bygone days.

At the time of the Reformation, Iceland, along with the other Scandinavian countries, became Lutheran, and today all the residents of this island republic, with few exceptions, are members of the Evangelical Lutheran State Church. The present bishop of Iceland is Dr. Ásmundur Guðmundsson.

In the olden days there were two bishoprics in Iceland, Hólar in the North, from 1106 to 1801, and Skálholt in the south. When the island came under the sway of Protestantism in the sixteenth century, Skálholt became Lutheran a bit sooner than did Hólar. Hólar had the first printing press in Iceland, and there the Bible was first translated and printed in Icelandic. The Bishop of Hólar, Jón Arason, held out strongly for Catholicism during the Reformation and was beheaded at Skálholt by the Danish emissaries of Lutheranism on November 7, 1550.



Pétur Thomaen

A MODEL OF THE FUTURE CATHEDRAL AT SKÁLHOLT

Curiously enough, Jón Arason, though a Catholic bishop, has become something of a national hero in Iceland. This is not at all due to any stubborn allegiance to Catholicism on the part of the Icelandic people, but simply because the Reformation became a challenge to Icelandic nationalism. It was being thrust upon Denmark, Norway, and Iceland, whether they liked it or not, by a Danish king who had embraced Lutheranism. A commemorative postage stamp was issued on November 7, 1950, the 400th anniversary of the beheading of Jón Arason—rather an unusual thing in a country officially Protestant. Two of the sons of Bishop Jón were beheaded along with their father, but he had another son and a daughter in northern Iceland, and a long line is descended from him, all proud of that ancestry. (The interested reader may be referred to the play "Bishop Jón Arason" by Tryggvi

Sveinbjörnsson, published by The American-Scandinavian Foundation in its volume *Modern Scandinavian Plays*.)

There is still a Catholic bishop of Iceland today—the first Icelander to hold the post since Jón Arason,—named Jóhannes Gunnarsson, and the Catholics, attempting to re-establish some line of continuity, call him the Bishop of Hólar. The number of Roman Catholics in Iceland is very small, not over 250, though they do maintain a beautiful church, a fine hospital, and a parochial school in Reykjavík, as well as hospitals at Stykkisholm and Hafnarfjörður, and a nunnery at Hafnarfjörður. The nuns are mainly from Holland, and, in fact, modern Catholic activity in Iceland stems from Holland, largely following the visit to Iceland in 1923 of the late Cardinal Van Rossum of the Netherlands. Much of the support for Catholic activity has

*Pétur Thomsen*

THE PROCESSION OF THE CLERGY

*Pétur Thomsen*

VIEW OF THE CEREMONY AT SKÁLHOLT



Pétur Thomsen

THE COMMEMORATIVE SERVICE

come as mission support from Dutch sources. There is one other Catholic clergyman in Iceland, Hákon Loptsson, who was converted, much as was Sigrid Undset in Norway, by his readings in medieval literature. He serves a chapel at Akureyri, in northern Iceland.

There has been serious consideration of the state's establishing an added junior college for southern Iceland at Skálholt, in order to revive some of the atmosphere of its earlier era as a seat of learning. This seems most unlikely to happen, however, for a good rural location for such an institution has been found at Laugarvatn, not far away, where there is a large school which has been functioning for some years. "Laugarvatn" means "bath water," for it is near a lake by this name, with a hot spring at one end.

It is interesting to note that when the dismembered bodies of Jón Arason and his two sons were taken north to Hólar for burial, the cortege stopped at Laugarvatn and the bodies were washed. The very site of this performance is still identified and shown to visitors. And so the memory of Jón Arason makes itself felt in yet another way.

The festal celebration on July 1 was truly international, for it was attended by bishops of all the Scandinavian countries, as well as by an American representative. The celebration at Skálholt began at 11 o'clock on the morning of July 1, 1956. The weather was fine and the sun warm and bright. About 8000 people had gathered on the plain of Skálholt, a very large

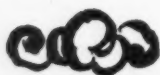
crowd for a country of only 165,000 inhabitants, many separated by great distances. Among those present were the president of Iceland, Ásgeir Ásgeirsson, state ministers and members of the Alþing, ambassadors from foreign countries, and among the guests from abroad were Archbishop Ilmari Salomies of Finland, Bishop Johannes Smemo of Norway, Manfred Björkquist, formerly bishop of Stockholm, Bishop Ollgaard of Odense in Denmark, Dean Joensen of the Faroe Islands, and Dr. Valdimar Eylands, representing the Icelandic Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America.

The great church bells began to ring,—the bells which were gifts from Norway, Sweden, and Finland, and which are to hang in the great tower of the new cathedral. While the bells rang, the clergy proceeded in stately procession down to the platform which had been built for the occasion to resemble a church, the bishops in their colorful capes, and the other clergy

in the distinctive black robes and stiff ruff collars. Bishop Guðmundsson preached, and a massed choir of 350 voices from all parts of Iceland sang. Following the service, the cornerstone of the new cathedral was laid by the bishop. In the afternoon representatives from foreign churches and nations brought greetings, and a historical drama depicting the coming of the first Icelandic bishop to this spot, was presented. On Monday, July 2, another great service was held in the old cathedral in Reykjavík, followed by a festival meeting in the University and the opening of an exhibition of ancient church art and old books and manuscripts, and at last a festival supper at Hotel Borg, and a reception by the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Icelanders have all of nine hundred years of Christian activity to look back upon, and they now look forward to further service by their Church when the new cathedral, situated on its historic site, is completed.

Rev. Franklyn K. Morris has written extensively about the churches of Scandinavia and is a frequent contributor to the Review.



MATTI AIKIO

By KRISTIAN NISSEN

The Lapps, or "Samer" as they call themselves, are not a numerous people. There are not more than 35,000 of them, nor does their number ever seem to have been greater. Some 20,000 Lapps are settled in Norway, and of these about ten thousand belong to Finnmark, the northernmost district of the country.

The Lapps are not, as is often said, Mongols, even if they are more closely related to the Mongols than to Indo-European peoples. Their language is not a Mongol tongue, but belongs to the Finno-Ugric stock of languages and is related to Finnish and Estonian and also remotely to Hungarian.

It has been said that the Lapps are an intellectually inferior race, but that is not the case. It is indeed true that in times past they have only rarely asserted themselves in the so-called higher cultures. But of late there are many evidences that the Lapps are quite able not only to participate actively in the church and school life of the nation but can also contribute to art and literature. As yet, however, but one Lapp in Norway has distinguished himself as an author, fully accepted by the critics and the press. That man is Matti Aikio (1872-1929), a native of Karasjok in Finnmark.

The writer of this article met Aikio once and had only a short talk with him. But in Karasjok, where I was a pastor from 1904 to 1913, I did know his parents and other relatives as well as the place where he had grown up. At the time of my residence there, Aikio was living in the south of Norway.

But since my departure from Karasjok I have felt very attached to the place and have returned to visit it many times.

My pleasure in becoming acquainted with Aikio's authorship has not been unmitigated. I had hoped that when a Lapp chose the profession of author and had been accepted by a publisher of high standing, he would be able to give us excellent descriptions of the customs of a folk and a natural environment that are so alien to other races. But despite some excellent descriptions in his books, there were many things which marred the effectiveness and lowered the value of his work. Sometimes he made linguistic mistakes in his Norwegian; for example, his use of wholly Danish words, borrowed from Danish literature, or expressions with which he had obviously fallen in love and repeated too often. Again, it was the use of profane language and erotic scenes that had no real connection with the situation.

My criticism also applies to the mistakes he commits by intermixture in an otherwise successful description of Lappish manners of so exaggerated and improbable, even quite impossible, details, that a reader who is acquainted with the background becomes wearied. He also has the fault of introducing characters completely unrelated to his tales and novels which ought to belong in separate short stories or novelettes.

Matti Aikio was born in Karasjok on June 18, 1872. His father, Mathis Isaksen, was a teacher, farmer, and



O. Væring

MATTI AIKIO

A Painting by Henrik Lund

parish clerk; he lived near the old village church and had been born in Karasjok himself. Aikio's grandfather, however, had come from Inari in Finland, and it was later presumed by Aikio that his grandfather belonged to the well-known Lapp family of that name in Finland. He therefore later on adopted this euphonic name and at the same time altered his Christian name from Mathis to Matti, which is closer to the Lappish form of that name. His mother, Ragnhild, or as they prefer to say in Karasjok, Ravona, was also of Lapp or at least of mainly Lapp parentage. And as Lappish was the language of the Lapp population on the whole, it was used as the language of instruction in the school and for divine service in the church. Only at the pastor's, the sheriff's, and the merchant's was Norwegian the language of the home at that time. But Lappish was understood in their homes also.

In the short autobiography which Matti Aikio sent in 1921 to the 25th anniversary year-book of his class of university students, he relates as follows:

"Both my parents were Lapps. During my childhood there were no Norwegians in the parish except the pastor, the sheriff, and the merchant. The two teachers in the parish were both Lapps, and the lessons in school were given in Lappish." In the main, it may therefore be correct when he reports the next stage of his education as follows: "When at the age of sixteen I went to a country school at Vadsø my knowledge of Norwegian was confined to my knowing that when I heard words like 'house' and the like, it meant 'house' and the like." And he

continues: "When I was given a test for admission to Tromsø Seminary (1890) I had to recite the Second Article of Faith in Lappish, but then I recited it so beautifully that it became a devotion."

At that time, however, his knowledge of Norwegian ought to have been great enough to enable him to recite the Second Article of Faith in Norwegian, if the examiner had wished it. No doubt it sounded beautiful when recited in Lappish, because the Lapp language, as spoken in many places in Finnmark, is very melodious.

In 1892 Matti Aikio passed his final examinations at the seminary, and afterwards he was a teacher at the public school in Tana in Finnmark for about a year. Here he obtained a wider knowledge of the life and conditions of the Lapps living along the coast, and he would later draw upon this knowledge in his literary efforts. But he was yearning for a higher education than that which the seminary had been able to offer him. Therefore he traveled south to Trondheim, passed an examination there in 1894, and then went on to Oslo; living in very straitened circumstances, he was able to pass his *examen artium*, or student's examination, in 1896.

When Matti Aikio had become a university student, at an age when several of his contemporaries already had completed their university education, it was necessary for him to secure some income in order to continue his studies. Having a teacher's education he became a substitute teacher for a year in a school near Oslo; he was thus enabled to study for and pass the *examen philosophicum*, which at that time was obligatory before a student's

being allowed to take up his specialty. But what was to be his career? It has been said that he thought of theology, but somehow he did not feel inclined to become a minister. He chose the study of law. What prompted him may have been a hope to become a judge in the district of Finnmark, to which Karasjok belonged. As a boy Matti Aikio had looked upon the judge as the most splendid of all the public functionaries who visited Karasjok once or twice a year on their official tours.

He began the study of law but dropped it before long. In his biographical sketch for the jubilee year-book he states rather ironically: "I think I studied law off and on while I was a teacher here and there." For regular studies Matti Aikio does not seem to have had the requisite will to stick it out. To be gay and merry among people who valued his good points and were indulgent of the weak points in his character, was more to his liking. He was, moreover, very much disturbed by having to work in order to go on with his university studies. He worked a little in lawyers' offices, a little in journalism, but mostly as a teacher. For a whole year (1903-04) he was a teacher in a private school in Lyngør in the south of Norway. There he got along very well, and he became engaged to one of the town's young ladies. The engagement, however, soon came to an end. But both this engagement and his impressions and memories of southern Norway made imprints on his later literary works.

Up to now his literary production had been limited to newspaper articles. His articles in *Aftenposten*: "At Lake Enare" in 1900, and "At the Arctic

Sea" in 1901, were on the whole very well written. There was also a drama which he wrote during these early years, but it was never printed and the National Theater in Oslo rejected it.

His first book appeared in the autumn following his stay in Lyngør. It had the queer title *Kong Akab* ("King Akab") and was called a novel. One might suppose that the subject and the story had been taken from the Old Testament, but there is actually no connection at all between the Israelite King Ahab and the persons in this book; they are all Norwegians living in southern Norway or in Oslo. One of the characters is a law student, Fløiberg, for whom the author himself must certainly have been the model. And the book thus tells us much about Matti Aikio, as to both the strong and the weak points of his personality.

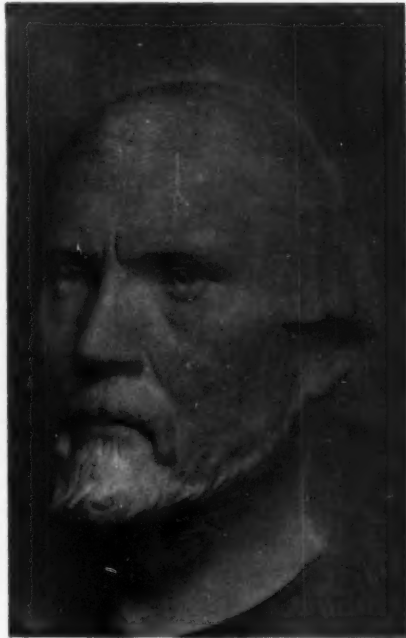
Kong Akab remained nearly unknown, and the author himself seems to have wanted it to be forgotten, since he later on indicated that his next book was his very first. This was a novel from Finnmark, published in 1906; it was entitled *I Dyreskind* ("In Deer Skin"), and with this book Matti Aikio did attract attention and appreciation. It was issued by Aschehoug, one of Norway's foremost publishing houses and this fact alone made him one of the recognized Norwegian authors of the day. And from then on his associates were mostly authors and artists.

Well-known critics like Carl Nærup and Theodor Caspari praised his work and characterized as excellent his descriptions of nature and of the customs of the people. *I Dyreskind* is the only one of Aikio's books that has been re-

issued; it was reprinted in 1922 and was again mentioned with a great deal of appreciation by the press. It is also the only one of his books that has been translated into a foreign language, being published in Finland, in Finnish, in 1912 and favorably reviewed there as well.

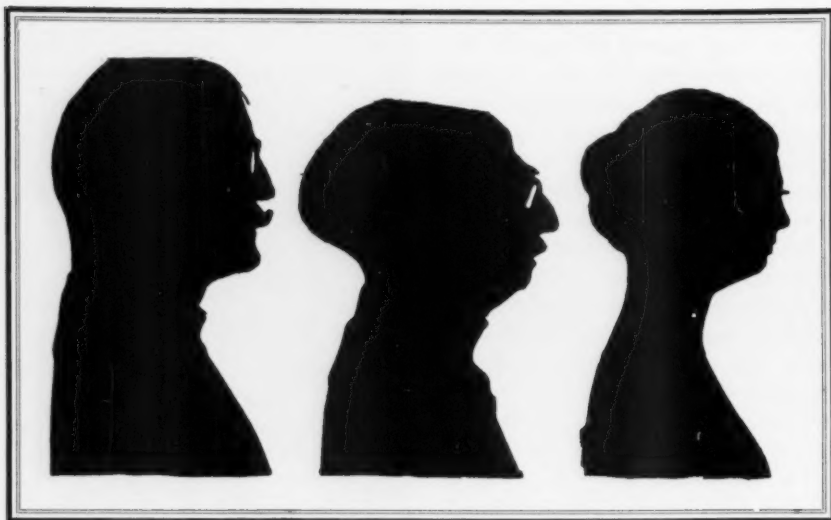
Matti Aikio's next book, *Ginungagap*, was published in 1907, one year after *I Dyreskind*, but it gives the impression that his initial success had made him a little haughty and that he had not taken notice of the several critical remarks which the reviews had also contained. *I Dyreskind* deals with the inhabitants of Karasjok, the farmers, the river-Lapps, and the nomadic Lapps both there and in the interior of Finnmark, and these the author knew well from his youth. *Ginungagap* on the other hand, describes the sea-Lapps and the Norwegian fishermen in the fjords and along the coast, and the author was not at all as familiar with the life and habits of these people as with life in his home district. This book, therefore, did not fulfill the great expectations people had of Aikio. A few critics did praise this novel, but both Nærup and Caspari were very much disappointed.

The admonition by these critics, and probably also by others, apparently had some effect. Aikio now set a new course, but eleven years passed before he again wrote a novel from Finnmark. During this time besides articles in newspapers and magazines, he wrote two entirely different books, each in its way interesting and valuable: *Hebraeerens Søn* ("The Son of the Hebrew", 1911) and *Polarlandsbreve* ("Letters From the Arctic", 1914). The first is a novel, although the author has



A SCULPTURE BY MATTI AIKIO
OF HIS FATHER, MATHIS ISAKSEN

not called it so, and it deals with the race problem. He describes a Jewish boy who, on account of the persecutions of the Jews in Poland, had been born in the north of Finland where his parents had sought refuge. They died when he was still very small; he was then brought up by a local family and had a happy boyhood. But when he grew bigger, trouble began when other children abused him for being a Jew, and this subsequently resulted in his going away with a Jewish tradesman. He came to Oslo, became a sculptor, and associated with bohemians. Later on, he longed to see his Jewish relatives in Poland, and did succeed in meeting them. The novel has many weak points, but several critics were appreciative



SILHOUETTES MADE BY MATTI AIKIO

From left to right: Knut Hamsun, Vilhelm Krag, Sigrid Undset.

in their judgment. What makes this book of special interest is not that it deals with the Jewish problem, but that it covertly describes Matti Aikio's own race problem and therefore may be able to tell us much about the author himself.

Polarlandsbreve contains nine essays, of which several are written in the form of letters from a journey to Finnmark in 1912. It is an interesting book and several critics have called it his best book. It might perhaps have been more in his line to have kept on writing shorter articles, a field in which the ability to synthesize is not so essential.

Matti Aikio's next novel from Finnmark, *Hyrdernes kapell* ("The Shepherds' Chapel") did not appear until 1918. The scene is again Karasjok, but not the village itself as in *I Dyreskind*, but Baivasgiedde farther up in

the valley. Here a chapel had been built a few years earlier, and the ministers of Karasjok and Kautokeino were to conduct divine service for the nomadic Lapps once or twice a year, at the time when their reindeer were pasturing in the surrounding forests and mountains. The principal character in this book is a Lapp who had settled near the chapel and had been appointed sexton, parish clerk, and interpreter. But Aikio makes him out to be such an improbable person that he is without interest. As in the preceding books, it is the descriptions of the scenery and the customs of the people that are entertaining.

After another eleven years Matti Aikio completed the manuscript of his last book from Finnmark. Most of the events in this novel take place in the village of Karasjok, the home of his childhood. At that time the great

majority of the river-Lapps in Karasjok were settled on the headland which the river Karasjokka forms here. And it is this settlement to which the title of the book, *Bygden på elveneset* ("The Parish on the Peninsula"), refers. This novel was published in the autumn of 1929. But Aikio had passed away before the book came out. He died on July 25 of that year, and the posthumous publication was arranged by the writer Regine Normann, who also wrote a laudatory preface. Appreciative too were most of the critics. Perhaps the author's recent death while still a young man was a contributing reason for the many eulogies.

One of the critics, Kristian Elster, gave at the same time a warmhearted sketch of Matti Aikio's personality and authorship, of what he had achieved and what had been expected of him. Elster concluded by deploring that Aikio had not lived to see his last book published. The recognition he would have achieved, might have made him see clearly the great task that only he among Norwegian authors could take on, and perhaps he would have understood that it was through books like this one that he would be able to surmount all difficulties which language and his own background had caused him.

Mention should also be made of a little book which he published during his last years—there is no date on the title page—and which deals with the Norwegian sculptor Gustav Vigeland.

It appeared as one in the series on "Norwegian Artists" and consists mainly of fifty reproductions of Vigeland's sculptures with accompanying text. But Matti Aikio's introduction about Vigeland is very well written and includes an evaluation of his work. It is perhaps significant that it was a sculptor that he dealt with. For Aikio's art was not confined to writing; he was, for example, fabulously clever at cutting out silhouettes, as is shown by some of the illustrations accompanying this article.

And when he made the principal character in *Hebræerens Søn* a successful sculptor, it may perhaps be regarded as an expression of the tendencies in the author's mind. We may ask if it was a sculptor he ought to have become. In that case the linguistic difficulties would not have embarrassed him. And perhaps his name would then have become a luminous star in the artistic galaxy of the North.

Aikio's authorship was indeed a radiant Northern Light with glittering, flaming flashes among periods that were dim and dull. Johan Falkberget paid a beautiful tribute to Aikio in a memorial in 1929, and Arnulf Øverland likewise produced a poem in which he highly deplored Aikio's demise before he had published the messages that he might have given us.

These are sad words from friends who know Aikio personally and valued him highly. But, as in all noble aspiring to high aims, it is not always the winning ones who count most.

Rev. Kristian Nissen lived in northern Norway for many years and is an expert in the field of Lapp Ethnography. He has written extensively about the culture, language, religion and economic conditions of the Lapps. He is at present at work on a book on old Norse cartography.

LOVE AND FLOWERS

A SHORT STORY

By THÓRIR BERGSSON

Translated from the Icelandic by Mekkin S. Perkins

We rode up along the river. There the foothills rise from a broad grassy valley in three steep slopes, rocky in places, grassy and covered with brushwood in many others. Although there is little water in the river, there are pretty waterfalls in it, and along the banks are grassy hollows overgrown with willow. Above the highest slope the plateau begins—vast gravelly stretches, meadowlands and marshes—while in the distance the mountains rise, a dark blue, high and clean. Between them the gleaming glacial domes peer out from far inland. Here is the beauty of the wilderness. The pure, clear air makes the distant mountains seem close at hand. The majesty of the wilderness is greatest on a bright summer day when the air is free of dust and haze and everything is in enchanting shades of blue.

When old friends meet after many years apart, they often find it hard to keep up a conversation. It is as though their tongues were bridled to prevent their speaking freely.

Thus it was with us, Finnur Eggertsson, friend of my youth and now my brother-in-law, and me. Finnur spent a few days with us that summer. He was a naturalist; his particular field was botany. We had been playmates in childhood and close friends in youth. He was the son of the dean whose parsonage was at Bólstað, the farmstead

next to ours. From the time when Finnur went abroad twenty years ago he had never been back to visit us. I knew he had long been abroad, first in school, later on expeditions to Asia. But he had been in Iceland several years before he came to see us. We were, of course, glad to see him. We naturally thought it strange that he had not come sooner, but we excused the delay by the fact that his scientific studies called him to other parts of the country where the vegetation was of more interest. On the day after his arrival he suggested the ride up along the river. I naturally agreed especially as I thought the sight of well-remembered places in the lonely mountain fastness where we had ridden and tramped in our youth would bring us close together.

"These are indeed familiar spots," said Finnur, as we rode slowly along, side by side, over the stony stretches. "I find that I remember them better than I expected. I have forgotten neither the scenery nor the geographic nomenclature. They have not changed. Nature does not change even in twenty years, or it changes so slightly as to be hardly perceptible. Unless man changes it, for instance, with intensive cultivation. Everywhere I see progress. That is good. But look at the cairn up there on the slope. Twenty years ago it stood there tall and erect; now it is broken down."

"True," said I. "It's a shame we haven't repaired it."

"Let's repair it on our way back," said Finnur, laughing. "Perhaps we will find something important up there."

We now came to a level gravel plain and allowed our horses to gallop.

Beyond the plain was a marsh, narrow and passable. But instead of crossing it, Finnur chose to ride along it. I allowed him to lead the way. As we rode slowly down towards the river, he remarked on the paucity and monotony of the highland vegetation.

Down by the river's edge we rode directly to a lovely little hollow. In the desolation of that rocky land, with its rusty marshes and miserable patches of heather, this little flowery hollow was like a precious gem; it was incredible to find such a gem in this setting. The clear blue water of the river flowed past it in rapids and small waterfalls and rippled over the huge rocks that had tumbled from the high cliff on the opposite bank. Down by the hollow was a high waterfall, while at its end a tiny hot spring sent up clouds of steam. From it ran a tiny stream that fed the rich vegetation, giving life and sustenance to the flowers blooming here in the wilderness: wood crane's bill, violets, silver weeds, daisies, dandelions, a myriad of colorful flowers covered the ground. The beauty of the spot defied description.

Above the hollow, at the edge of the swamp, Finnur dismounted. I followed suit. "I don't like to ride down into the hollow," he said. "But I would like to stop here for a while."

"Then you remember this hollow?"

"I should say I do!"

I put the stirrups up on the saddles and tied the horses together. Then we walked down into the hollow.

I noticed that my friend stepped very gingerly so as to avoid crushing the flowers more than need be, and I instinctively did likewise. Finnur examined the flowers long and carefully, as he naturally would. In this way we proceeded slowly down into the hollow until we came to the spot where the little warm spring ran into the river. There Finnur sat down on a flat rock.

I too sat down. I saw that Finnur was deep in thought. Resting his elbow on one knee, he cupped his chin in his hand, bent forward and stared at the floral display and the river before him. I too was deeply touched by the beauty and charm of the spot on that lovely summer day. Although I had grown up in this neighborhood and had often ridden up and down the river, I had never before paid particular attention to this little hollow. I had merely seen it from afar as I rode past. I did know of the warm spring there, for I had seen the steam rising from it on frosty winter days, but we had warm springs near the house and had no need to go far up into the mountains to get the use of one. I now marveled that such beauty could remain so long unnoticed and I vowed to bring Maria, my wife and Finnur's sister, to show her this wonderful spot which neither she nor I knew we possessed. To be sure, the gorge farther down was beautiful in many places where the vegetation was heavier and it was covered with trees. But this hollow, far up in the mountains, where nothing of the kind was to be expected, was such a startling and delightful surprise. The murmur

of the water and the fragrance of the flowers so engrossed me that I was startled when my friend at last spoke.

"This is the spot. Here it happened," he said softly, almost as if speaking to himself.

I gave him a questioning look. "What happened?"

"I guess I had better tell you now. You no doubt will think this ridiculous, and I too am beginning to think it ridiculous. Otherwise, I would not have visited this spot again. And yet. . . .

"Do you remember a young girl named Elizabeth who was at Bólstað the last summer I spent there?"

"Of course, I remember the girl well," I said. "She was a very beautiful girl, blonde, with blue eyes. I was greatly smitten with her, but at that time Maria and I were going together and I thought Maria even more beautiful. Finnur, I thought you were madly in love with Elizabeth. Weren't you?"

"I was," admitted Finnur, staring at the current flowing past us. "I think all the young men were irresistibly drawn to her. She was so attractive, so exquisite. I was madly in love with her." He stopped suddenly and looked at me, biting his lower lip as if he thought he had said too much.

"She knew how to stir a man's blood," I said. "But I am not so sure that she could keep a man interested indefinitely. She even tried to enchant me, although she knew I was engaged to Maria."

"Really?"

"Yes. Once she tried to get me to kiss her," I said. "I don't know whether she would have kissed me back if I had attempted to steal a kiss. But

I had no great desire to find that out."

"Of course," said Finnur. "But then you had your fine Maria. If a man could get her, he wouldn't look at another woman." He smiled as he wiped his forehead. "All the same, I am not so sure you didn't want to kiss Elizabeth, if you frankly confessed the truth. But enough of this! Now I shall tell you what happened to break up our affair.

"One day about this time of year, a day as beautiful as this one, Elizabeth and I rode up here along the river. I was just twenty then; now I am forty. I had seen nothing of the world then, except a small part of our own country. Now I have traveled over much of the world. I was madly in love then, and unfortunately, I didn't know enough to control my feelings. My life, my hopes, were all centered on that beautiful girl, Elizabeth. I desired her above everything else. Nothing else mattered. To this day I bear the scars of that great love.

"I did not dare confess my love to her. As you remember, I was never a bold or forward young man. Moreover, she acted so grown-up toward me; she treated me as though I were merely a child, although we were the same age. But she was actually much more mature. She seemed to look right through me and read my innermost thoughts, and secretly make fun of me. On our way up here she talked about you, what a handsome young man you were, how fortunate Maria was that you should be crazy about her, Maria, who, Elizabeth said, wasn't even pretty. 'But,' said I, 'I think Maria pretty.' At the time I thought Elizabeth was in love with you. Was that, perhaps, the truth?"

"Far from it," I said. "I thought her pretty, nothing more. Besides, she knew about Maria and me."

"Oh, that would have made no difference to her," said Finnur. "If she had been in love with you, Maria would not have been any obstacle. That's the way Elizabeth was. I knew that."

"We dismounted here in the hollow and turned our horses out among the flowers. I sat down on this very rock where I am now sitting. Heaven only knows whether anyone else has sat down on it since then. She sat on that hummock right there in front of me. The wind played in her golden hair; the heavens were mirrored in the blue of her clear, innocent eyes. Not one line of that living picture have I forgotten to this day. I can still see her here before me. Such beauty! Her body, her arms, her hands, her bosom, her hips, her feet! As I watched her, my heart thumped in my breast. I must have been pale as a ghost and had a foolish expression on my face, for she looked at me archly. We were both silent. She was, no doubt, waiting for me to tell her what was on my mind. She knew very well what it was."

"All at once I noticed that she began tearing up the flowers from the hummock on which she sat and from the ground around it. She tore them up, one after the other, and threw them at once into the river. Wood crane's bill, forget-me-nots, dandelions, lady's mantles, daisies—were all carried away by the current, whirled for a while in the eddy, and then swept along into the waterfall. This seemed to wake me up from my dream. A chill went down my spine. It was as if a cloud darkened the sun. It may be true

that I was far too sensitive, although I do not think so. Who can help being shocked at the sight of careless and needless destruction of living things, even if those things are only wild mountain flowers? Such conduct changes a beautiful woman's hand into a claw of a bird of prey. A little flower has nothing but its life. And a beautiful floral hollow in a desert land is too precious to be trampled by men and horses or torn up needlessly by the roots. Those beautiful fingers that were tearing up the flowers and throwing them into the raging icy current became in my eyes claws of a bird of prey, and the murmuring river with its singing waterfall became a monster, an ugly force that snatched little innocent flowers and worried them to death as a cat worries a mouse.

"'Why are you tearing up the flowers and throwing them into the river?' I asked Elizabeth, this angel and love of mine, who was suddenly showing mere mortal qualities."

"She abruptly stopped tearing up the flowers. I could see that her beautiful, long, slender fingers were slightly soiled. For a moment—and only for a moment—she stared at me in surprise, her eyes wide. Then she tossed back her head, narrowed her eyes, and a dark red suffused her cheeks, while a frown wrinkled her brow. What a change of expression! I had never seen her in this mood before. I had to acknowledge that she was dignified in her rage."

"She jumped up. 'Why?' she hissed. 'Are you out of your mind, my lad? Tearing up flowers by the roots! How funny! How very funny! I thought you were a man. A *man*, I say, you poor wretch. A man! Flowers, a few

paltry wild mountain flowers. I was beginning to love you a little. I thought you were a man, not a poor miserable infant screaming for your flowers. For shame!"

"She ran away, a beautiful, stately woman, with the figure of a goddess, the most beautiful woman I have ever seen.

" 'Elizabeth! Darling Elizabeth!' I called after her. 'Listen, don't leave me. Listen to me.'

"But she jumped on horseback and turning toward me, hissed: 'I thought you were a man with hot blood in your veins! A strong man who could love and be worthy of a woman's love. I hate you, miserable wretch that you are.'

"She whipped up her horse and galloped down the river bank in the direction of home. My horse lifted its head, and, with me, stared after her in surprise. Then the horse looked at me as if to ask what the matter was and what should be done about it."

Finnur stopped speaking. He looked at me.

"That is what happened here," he

said. "I sacrificed my love for the flowers."

"Have you regretted it?" I asked.

He made no answer. We walked over to our horses. The ice had been broken between us and we both felt that it was time to leave.

When we started off, Finnur said: "I know that I hurt her by my narrow-mindedness over a few wild flowers at a fateful moment. Whether I regret my action I do not know."

"Of course, you don't," I said. "Now let us repair the cairn. . . . And I can tell you one thing, Elizabeth and her husband visited us two years ago. She borrowed a horse and rode up here along the river. She refused to allow anyone, even her husband, to go with her. She stayed up here a long time. And when she came back that evening, she rushed off. She hardly gave her husband time to get his car filled with gasoline."

"Well!" said Finnur. "So that's it."

For a while we rode on in silence.

"I think," he said at last, "we had better not repair the cairn. We will leave it as it is."

Thórir Bergsson is the pen name of an Icelandic short-story writer. The present story was selected by a group of Icelandic editors to be one of Iceland's entries in the international short-story contest conducted by the New York Herald Tribune three years ago.

SCANDINAVIANS IN AMERICA

It is a regrettable fact that the ranks of established Scandinavian-American newspapers are thinning. A recent casualty is *Minneapolis Posten*, a Norwegian language newspaper in Minneapolis, Minn., publication of which was stopped on November 1. The list of subscribers was turned over to the Anundsen Publishing Company, Decorah, Iowa, publishers of *Decorah-Posten*.

However, the editor of *Minneapolis Posten*, Jenny Alvilde Johnsen, has launched a new Norwegian language paper, *Minnesota Posten*.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Norwegian Seamen's Church in New Orleans, La., was celebrated in November, with special religious and festive ceremonies. A banquet on November 10 was addressed by Ambassador Wilhelm Morgenstierne.

The Danish delegation to the Eleventh General Assembly of the United Nations, which met in New York November 12, consisted of the following: Chairman, Deputy Foreign Minister, Ernst Christiansen; Kristen Amby, M.P.; Henry L. W. Jensen; and Alsing Andersen, M.P., and until the latter's arrival Frode Jacobsen, M.P. also Hermod Lannung; Miss Alice Bruun, and the following officials of the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs: John Knox, Per Frellesvig, R. Thorning-Petersen and Ole Bierring.

The most extensive one-man art exhibition The New York Public Library has ever shown was opened at the Countee Cullen Branch on 136th Street

on December 6. The exhibit, co-sponsored by the Harmon Foundation, consisted of oils, water-colors gouaches, and works in other media by William H. Johnson, an American Negro painter. Many of his works have Norwegian and Danish motifs as a result of his extensive travels in Scandinavia.

William H. Johnson was born in South Carolina and studied in New York at the National Academy of Design where his work won nine awards. He also attended the Cape Cod School of Art, studying under Charles Hawthorne who personally raised funds to send him abroad to study. On his travels, he met and married the late Holcha Krake, a Danish textile artist. For years they toured Europe holding numerous one-man shows and joint exhibitions, returning to New York in 1938. Johnson's work is represented in many museums and private collections abroad, and was shown in the Alma Reed, the Marquie, and other galleries in New York during the late 1930's and early 1940's. His paintings were also included in exhibitions held at the New York World's Fair, the American Negro Exposition in Chicago, the Dallas Exposition, and the Baltimore Museum.

A selection of 60 recent Swedish books, including the very finest that have been published in that country during the last decade, is now being shown throughout the U. S. by the Traveling Exhibition Service of the Smithsonian Institution. Chosen by a jury under the chairmanship of Dr. Uno Willers, Keeper of the Royal Library in Stockholm, these publica-

tions indicate the high standards of design and typography which prevail in Sweden. To perpetuate these standards, the Swedes have arranged an exhibition each year since 1945 entitled "The 25 Most Beautiful Books." With few exceptions, the books included in this exhibition were first shown among "The 25", and many have been exhibited in France, Switzerland, Holland, and other European countries. After an initial showing in New York at the American Institute of Graphic Arts, the exhibition commenced its nation-wide tour under the sponsorship of the Royal Swedish Embassy.

A total of about 75,000 persons heard the National Swedish Chorus at twenty-eight concerts during its seven-week tour of the United States last fall. The last recital was given on November 30 in the San Francisco Opera House and was received with enthusiasm by the audience.

Professor Gunnar Myrdal, Swedish economist and Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, on December 11 was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters at the New School for Social Research in New York. Dr. Hans Simons, President of the New School, who conferred the degree, cited Dr. Myrdal as a "scholar, international servant, and world citizen." Dr. Myrdal spoke on "The Rising Tide of Nationalism."

The educational exhibition "Adventure in Glass," arranged by the famous Orrefors glassworks to demonstrate the fascinating properties inherent in glass

and to present the achievements of Orrefors craftsmen, was shown at the Commercial Museum in Philadelphia in December. It then moved to the Arts Club in Chicago. The exhibit will tour the United States and Canada through September, 1958, under the auspices of The American Federation of Arts. Today a great many Americans are familiar with the name of Orrefors, but what, it has sometimes been asked, does it actually mean? "Black Grouse Rapids" would be a literal translation. The male "orre," or blackcock, is black with white wing patches and outwardly curving feathers at the tail end. This characteristic part of its anatomy is, in other words, lyre-shaped, which explains the Latin name, *Lyrurus tetrix*, coined by the great Swedish botanist and zoologist Linnaeus, who was born in the same country where Orrefors is situated. It is a bird who likes privacy, favoring clearings or moors surrounded by miles of forests. This, in fact, is an accurate description of the countryside around Orrefors, in the southern part of the province of Småland, which probably is the most concentrated glassmaking district in the world.

In Drøbak, Norway, on June 29, 1956, Charles Ulrick Bay was posthumously honored at the unveiling of a memorial fountain in the town's bathing park. Mr. Bay, U. S. Ambassador to Norway for seven years, had planned the fountain, before his death, as a gift to the Norwegian people. The people of Drøbak, his father's birth place, turned out en masse for the ceremony.

THE QUARTER'S HISTORY



DENMARK

THE EVENTS in Poland and Hungary, as well as the Anglo-French intervention in Egypt, made a tremendous impression on the whole Danish people.

The uprising in Hungary especially jolted every man, woman, and child, and sympathy, offers of aid, and words of condemnation of the Soviet counter actions came from every corner of the land. Premier and Foreign Minister H. C. Hansen was among many who addressed large public meetings and appealed for funds. "Under dictatorship the people are without rights", H. C. Hansen said, "and cannot change government by ballot but only through revolution and arms."

A mass meeting of workers in Copenhagen was addressed by Frode Jacobsen, wartime head of the underground "Freedom Council", former Foreign Minister Ole Bjørn Kraft, and others. Frode Jacobsen recalled Denmark's fight for freedom: "When freedom came to us, it did not come to all. Those who had suffered the worst under Hitler came to suffer under Stalin. Another note now has sounded from the East", he continued "but so long as victims still fill concentration camps it is hard to believe in any great change. What is happening in Poland and Hungary is not 'the new course'. It is revolt against the Soviet masters." Former Foreign Minister Bjørn Kraft said: "Hadn't we come to believe that totalitarian rule was unshakable! How could fighters for freedom have any chance against it!

But out of the Hungarian blood-bath has risen a star of hope for the enslaved peoples."

Later, huge meetings of protest were held in Copenhagen. Led by Danish students, some 6,000 people demonstrated at the University of Copenhagen and in adjoining streets. Demonstrations took place before the Russian Embassy and elsewhere. All were passionate but orderly.

A Danish 200-bed Red Cross field hospital under the leadership of Professor Erik Husfeldt, famous Danish surgeon, was mobilized promptly, complete with 12 doctors, 50 trained nurses, and a large number of assistants, ready to leave on few hours notice, awaiting only word through the Austrian Red Cross as liaison as to when it could get through. Contributions by the Danish public were spontaneous, immediate and generous. A Danish Red Cross convoy of some 30 huge trucks loaded with food and medical supplies, was made ready to leave promptly and reached the Hungarian border on November 4.

Later, Premier and Foreign Minister H. C. Hansen concluded a dramatic declaration spoken over the Danish State Radio by saying: "We say to the leaders in the Kremlin—the leading people in the Soviet Union, those whom some six months ago I met around the conference table: —It is in your power to stop the flow of blood and the use of force. Do so—and do it now! Denmark and the Danish people stand united behind the appeal."

Protest demonstrations continued to flare up all over the country. On November 7 Danish Cabinet Ministers

and other official guests, boycotted the reception given by the Soviet Ambassador to mark the anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, and a huge crowd demonstrated in front of the Embassy. The Danish Communist Party had hired a hall to celebrate the revolution but canceled the meeting for fear of demonstrations. Danish bishops ordered all church bells to be rung, and all Danes maintained five minutes of silence in honor of the Hungarian victims.

THE SUEZ CRISIS and its outcome also served to arouse otherwise placid Danish tempers. Premier and Foreign Minister H. C. Hansen declared on October 31: "In the account which I have given to the parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee I have emphasized the seriousness of the situation as it has now developed in the Middle East.

"The military actions which have been initiated there, and which have no background in any decision of the United Nations, have caused deep anxiety in the Danish people, since we feel that they involve a danger to peace. We find it difficult to understand the reason why the handling of the issues has now been undertaken by individual countries without consulting other interested parties. It will remain the hope of the Danish Government that the efforts which previously had been initiated by the United Nations to solve the issues in accord with the principles of the United Nations Pact may soonest possible lead to results."

The Danish Premier concluded his declaration by saying that it was in close accord with the attitude of Denmark toward the solution of inter-

national problems, and with the purposes of the United Nations, when the Danish Government always—and lately during the discussion of the Suez problem—had made known its basic opinion, that international issues must be solved—not by force—but by negotiations in close accord with the United Nations Pact.

News of the cease-fire was felt as a great relief. The Danish Parliament gave unanimous approval to Denmark's contribution to the emergency United Nations force. Troops of Denmark and Norway, it was announced on November 9 by Secretary-General Hammarskjöld, were to be the first units to be flown to the temporary "staging area" in Italy by planes made available by the U. S. Government. Other advance units from Canada, Colombia, Finland, India, and Sweden would follow without delay while other nations gave assurances.

Approval of a troop contribution toward an international police force for the Middle East as announced by UN Secretary Dag Hammarskjöld, was voted unanimously by the Danish Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee and parliamentary approval was given. The Danish contingent was to consist of two companies (300 to 350 men), mainly of 5th Regiment in Vordingborg and 7th Regiment in Fredericia. And even on such short notice, 100 per cent of the soldiers, when asked, volunteered to go.

On November 11 it was reported from Naples that the first contingent of Danish troops had arrived. The unit came aboard a U.S. C-124 Globemaster, and consisted of 50 officers and enlisted men; a second Globemaster arrived with troops from Norway.



United Nations

FOUR UNEF OFFICERS — A SWEDE, AN INDIAN, A DANE AND A CANADIAN —
AT THE STAGING AREA FOR TROOPS FLYING TO EGYPT

THE DANISH PARLIAMENT last September 26 passed a new law giving everybody over 67 years of age the right to a pension. This law, which had long been debated, was hailed by the proponents as the most important step forward in Danish social legislation since 1933.

The vote in the Folketing was 139 to 11, with 2 abstentions. Solidly in favor was the Social Democratic Party and the Social Liberal Party. Most of the members of the Moderate Liberal Party and the Conservative Party also were in favor, but former Minister of Finance, Thorkil Kristensen, followed by one other Moderate Liberal and three Conservatives, voted against it as did all six members of the Justice Union, the party founded on the ideas of Henry George.

Payment of Folk Pensions under the new law will begin October 1, 1957. Taxes to pay for the Pensions will be 1% of the amount of the taxable income and will begin April 1, 1957.

The minimum Folk Pension is 1,020 kroner for married couples and 684 kroner for single people. Men of 67 and women of 62 are entitled to these folk pensions. Those with an income below certain limits (10,300 kroner for married couples) are entitled to higher pensions. An income of 4,900 kroner or lower gives married couples the right to get the maximum Folk Pension which is 5,112 kroner.

Pensions will be regulated according to the cost-of-living index. Those who wait until they are 70 get 10% higher annual pension, and if they wait another two years they get 15% more.



ICELAND

"I CANNOT REMEMBER such turbulent weather as we have been having since I was a child in Reykjavík," an Icelandic columnist wrote in his first effort of the New Year. "But this turbulence does not only apply to the weather. There has been turbulence in the people too," he continued. Others will not only agree, but might even claim that this is an understatement.

HUNGARY is the name that dominated the history of Iceland during the last quarter of 1956. The revolt of the Hungarian people and its suppression by the Red Army made a very great impact on the Icelanders who reacted with protest meetings, mass demonstrations outside the Soviet embassy, a general work stoppage of sympathy, and flags at half mast. The Government itself passed a resolution of sympathy and so did political parties and innumerable organizations. A more tangible evidence of sympathy was a widespread collection for the Hungarian refugees. An airliner loaded with supplies was sent to Vienna and returned to Iceland with 58 refugees, all of whom have been settled in new jobs in their new country. (This is proportionally equivalent to 58,000 for the U.S.).

THE INTERNATIONAL CRISIS had a very serious effect on Icelandic foreign policy. The request by the Icelanders that the American NATO troops be withdrawn from their country was based on the improved outlook implied in the so-called "Geneva-spirit". Now the

Icelanders realized that the world situation had suddenly changed dramatically for the worse, and they reconsidered their position. The result was that the request for the removal of the troops was abandoned and the troops will remain. In an exchange of notes the United States and Icelandic governments agreed on some changes, including the establishment of a standing committee to iron out problems concerning Keflavik airport, train more Icelandic personnel for the operation of the base, and watch the international scene as it might affect the defense of Iceland.

SEVERAL DISTINGUISHED GUESTS visited Iceland during the quarter, including Canadian foreign minister Lester B. Pearson in September, and Vice President Richard Nixon on the day before Christmas Eve. Nixon was returning from Austria and conferred with President Asgeir Asgeirsson and other prominent Icelandic leaders.

FOREIGN MINISTER Guðmundur I. Guðmundsson returned to his post in October after a sick leave, during which Emil Jónsson went to Washington in early October to confer with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and other officials. Another event in the foreign relations field was the settlement of the fish landing dispute with Great Britain. After four years, during which this dispute did much to damage Icelandic-British relations, the landing ban was lifted and Icelandic trawlers returned to British ports with their catches.

THE YEAR'S END was the deadline for the Icelandic Government for solving the economic difficulties of the fishing

industry, which means practically the whole economy. The proposals, expected in December, were awaited with great curiosity, as they would affect every citizen of the country. It was generally admitted that three policies were theoretically possible: devaluation of the króna, continued subsidies, or deflation. The second was the one selected. The bill provided for new and raised import duties in various forms and considerable change in the administration of the aid to the fishing fleet and plants. Needless, to say, these measures were hotly debated in the Alþing, but the Government majority was secure.

The most important aspect of these measures, according to Government supporters, was the fact they were discussed with the industry, labor, and farm groups and agreed to by these beforehand. Thus it is considered certain that the measures will not be met by new strike actions which in turn would spin the wheel of inflation one more circle and bring the same problems around soon again. An important fact in securing labor support was the promise that several other measures would soon follow, including new taxes on large properties, changes in the banking system, and the export organizations.

THREE IMPORTANT ORGANIZATIONS celebrated their fortieth anniversaries this fall. They were the Icelandic Federation of Labor, the Social Democratic Party, and the Progressive Party, all founded in 1916. Hannibal Valdimarsson was re-elected President of the Labor Federation, while Emil Jónsson replaced Haraldur Guðmundsson as Chairman of the Social Democrats.

THE MERCHANT FLEET acquired its largest addition ever with the arrival of the 16,700-ton tanker *Hamrafell*, owned by the co-operatives. The fishing fleet suffered two tragic losses. One trawler caught a World War II mine in its trawl, exploded and sank, but the crew were saved. Another trawler was lost in the Faroe Islands with the crew saved except the 24-year-old captain, who went down with his ship.

MANY IN ICELAND thought it presumptuous to be represented by any competitors at the Olympic Games in Melbourne, but two young men were, however, sent on the long journey. One of them returned with a silver medal for second place in hop-step-and-jump, where he was narrowly beaten by a Brazilian, both surpassing previous Olympic records. — An Icelandic soccer team traveled to the United States and played three matches on the east coast.

THE DEATH of Pálmi Hannesson, rector of the Menntaskólinn in Reykjavík, was regretfully recorded. He was one of Iceland's most respected leaders in education, a naturalist, writer and, for some years, a member of the Alþing.

A FINAL NOTE on language. Another volume of "new words" for the Icelandic language has appeared, this time with terms connected with aviation, since the authors of the sagas and the eddas failed to provide an adequate vocabulary in this field. Out of 5,000 words the one that created most discussion was the proposed term for cocktail-lounge: *kokkteil-stúka*. The term *stúka* already is used for lodge and the good-templed lodges protested strongly.



THE SOVIET intervention in Hungary produced widespread sorrow, indignation, protest meetings, and demonstrations as well as relief actions in Norway. Norwegian foreign minister Halvard Lange scored the Soviet action as "a profound tragedy for the Hungarian people and an open and grave breach of the principles embodied in the U. N. Charter."

The Norwegian Red Cross launched a nation-wide relief drive for the benefit of the suffering Hungarian people. In a radio appeal for contributions to the relief drive, Prime Minister Einar Gerhardsen said: "The Soviet authorities should not be left in doubt that by trying to crush the Hungarian freedom movement with force they are acting in conflict with the united world opinion." And Parliament President Oscar Torp told the Norwegian legislature: "We had great hopes that a way might be opened for the Hungarian people to live in freedom and independence. Instead, we have seen a popular uprising beaten down by the armed might of a foreign power. We must now do all we can to support the humanitarian relief appeal." As Mr. Torp began to speak, Members of Parliament stood up and remained standing in commemoration of the Hungarian tragedy.

The Red Cross drive, which was co-sponsored by Norwegian Folk Relief, had the support of trade unions, student clubs, women's organizations, newspapers, and corporations throughout the country. In Oslo, Bergen and Trondheim, university students volun-

teered one day's labor to anyone willing to donate a minimum of 20 kroner to Hungarian relief. Students at teachers' colleges did likewise. At the State Industrial Arts Institute in Oslo the student council held an art auction for the benefit of Hungary. The Authors' League, in sponsoring the drive, expressed its "deep sorrow and strong indignation that the Hungarian people's will to freedom has again been crushed by the armed force of a foreign power."

In another action, the Norwegian Federation of Labor urged some 540,000 members of affiliated unions to contribute one hour's wage each to the worldwide appeal for relief to Hungarian workers, as launched by the International Federation of Free Trade Unions. Meanwhile, the State Youth Council, which comprises representatives of all youth organizations in Norway, from right to left, decided to break off all cooperation with Soviet youth groups. A unanimously adopted resolution said: "Norwegian youth believes every nation has the right to free determination of its own life. That right has been denied the people of Hungary by the Soviet Union."

Arrangements were made for hundreds of Hungarian refugees to enter Norway. Four homes, to shelter 1,500-1,600 Hungarian refugees in Austria, were leased by the Norwegian Refugee Council. One of the four 24-bed, completely equipped hospital units which the Norwegian Red Cross sent to Austria was set up at Bad Kreutzen, renamed the Fridtjof Nansen Home. The other three were held in readiness for possible use in Hungary.

The Government submitted a bill to the Storting proposing an appro-

priation of one million kroner to provide relief for Hungarian refugees. And the campaigns for funds among the people of Norway resulted in a sum exceeding 10,000,000 kroner, in addition to food and clothing which were sent by train to Austria.

ON NOVEMBER 5, the Norwegian Parliament voted unanimously to place an army company at the immediate disposal of the United Nations Command to supervise the cease-fire in Egypt. In the U. N. General Assembly, Norway was co-sponsor of the resolution to authorize the international police force. Earlier, Norway voted in favor of both the cease-fire resolutions adopted by the Assembly. Norway also joined the overwhelming majority of members in calling on the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Hungary. Norway's Permanent Delegate to the U. N., Ambassador Hans Engen, appealed to the Soviet government not to use its might to suppress freedom in Hungary.

In requesting Parliament to make soldiers available for the U. N. Command, the Norwegian government emphasized the urgent importance of establishing the international police force as soon as possible in order to assure the cessation of hostilities in Egypt and the withdrawal of foreign troops. On October 21, in a statement to Parliament, foreign minister Halvard Lange discussed the Israeli invasion of Egypt and the British-French intervention to protect the Suez Canal. He said: "It is a matter of grave concern to the Norwegian government that individual member nations should in this way embark on a course of action of their own, without the sanction of

the United Nations. The government supports President Eisenhower's appeal for U. N. action to stop the fighting and restore peace in the Middle East." Subsequently, the views of the Norwegian government were communicated to the President of the U. N. Security Council, and to the NATO Council in Paris.

The first contingent of Norwegian troops placed at the disposal of the U. N. police force to supervise the cease-fire in Egypt arrived at the U. N. Command's staging ground near Naples on November 11. Flown to Capodichino Airport in U. S. Globemasters, the 50 officers and men were due to be followed by another 140 Norwegians.

Norway's contribution to the Cease-Fire Command had been fixed at one company, comprising 190 officers and men. Two Norwegian officers are also on the team of 10 U. N. observers now in Egypt.

As the advance contingent was about to leave Oslo, Premier Einar Gerhardsen told the troops: "You are not going to war, but to prevent war. Conduct yourself with dignity, and keep in mind you are soldiers of the world as well as of Norway."

The first Norwegian troops, together with Danes, Canadians, and Colombians, were flown from Naples into Egypt on November 15.

At the urgent request of the Norwegian Delegation to the United Nations, the Storting unanimously voted to expand Norway's contribution to the U. N. Emergency Force to a total of about 500 men. Under a government bill adopted November 17, only a few hours after the plea was received, the original Norwegian unit, comprising a

*United Nations**A NORWEGIAN PATROL IN PORT SAID*

rifle company of 198 officers and men, was enlarged by 70-80 men, as part of a move to organize a joint Danish-Norwegian battalion. At the same time, a Norwegian Field Ambulance Medical Company of 230 men was placed at the disposal of UNEF.— On November 21, the Norwegian rifle company in Egypt was dispatched from Abu Suweir to Port Said.

IN A STATEMENT to the U. N. General Assembly on November 27, Norwegian Foreign Minister Halvard Lange called on Israel and the Arab states to make mutual concessions in order to "give

peace a chance to take root and grow in the Middle East." He urged the U. N. to work for a solution of the Suez Canal problem on the basis of the six principles agreed upon by the Security Council. As for the Hungarian situation, Mr. Lange said the U. N. should keep up a constant moral pressure on Soviet and Hungarian authorities to comply with the General Assembly's pleas to admit U. N. observers, stop deportations and withdraw Soviet troops.

Touching briefly on other matters on the General Assembly agenda, the Norwegian Foreign Minister emphasized

the great need for intensifying U. N. efforts to provide economic and technical aid furthering the growth of materially underdeveloped areas. He suggested that the world organization work out a comprehensive survey of multilateral and bilateral aid projects in this important field. On the subject of disarmament, Mr. Lange observed: "I hope and believe that the tragic and shocking events in the last few weeks will make us all realize that time is running out on us—that as far as disarmament is concerned, it may be now or never. Positive action for disarmament *now* will more than counterbalance the recent worsening of international relations and reduction of mutual trust." The provision of safeguards against radioactive contamination from increasing, uncontrolled nuclear tests was also stressed by Mr. Lange. As a first and immediate step, he suggested that the U. N. require advance registration of any planned weapons tests expected to cause measurable, worldwide radioactive fall-out.

A 14-MEMBER Norwegian scientific expedition sailed from Oslo on November 14, bound for a 2-year stay in the Queen Maud Land area of the Antarctic continent. Journeying aboard two sealing vessels, *M/S Polarsirkel* and *M/S Polarbjørn*, respectively 545 and 292 gross tons, the party was expected to reach the ice shelf base site around New Year. The venture is part of Norway's contribution to the International Geophysical Year 1957-58, which also includes extensive scientific research in the Arctic archipelago of Spitsbergen, nearby Bear Island, Norway, as well as Brazil. Estimated to

cost over 6 million kroner, Norway's participation has been planned and coordinated by a joint committee, under the chairmanship of Professor H. Solberg.

NORWAY sent five track-and-field athletes to the Summer Olympics in Melbourne, in addition to a few competitors in sailing and shooting. Considering the small representation the results were excellent, in that the troupe returned with one gold medal and two bronze medals. The gold medal and an Olympic championship were won by Egil Danielsen in the javelin throw; he not only took first place but also set a new Olympic and world record of 85.71 meters. The bronze medals, signifying third place, were won by Audun Boysen and Ernst Larsen, in the 800-meter run and the 3000-meter steeplechase respectively.

THE NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENT has repealed a sentence in Article 2 of the 1814 Constitution which said "Jesuits and Monastic orders shall not be tolerated." The vote was 111 for and 31 against.

THE NOBEL COMMITTEE of the Storting last fall announced that the Peace Prizes for 1955 and 1956 were not to be awarded in 1956.

PRIME MINISTER Einar Gerhardsen made an official visit to London at the end of October, but cut it short after a few days, due to the international crisis. Before returning to Oslo, he apprised Sir Anthony Eden of Norway's views on the Middle East developments.



THE PRESIDENT of Finland, Dr. Urho Kekkonen, was met by one hundred Swedish jet planes when he and Mrs. Kekkonen on October 2 arrived in Stockholm for a three-day official visit. Welcoming the head of state at a gala banquet in the Royal Palace, King Gustaf VI Adolf expressed his happiness over the fact that the Porkkala territory was recently freed and reunited with Finland, and that it has been possible for Finland to join the United Nations. "But a source of particular satisfaction in this connection," the King added, "is the knowledge that Finland since the beginning of 1956 participates in the meetings of the Nordic Foreign Ministers and of the Nordic Council, which Finland last year decided to join." In his response, President Kekkonen said, in part, "The centuries during which no national borders separated Sweden and Finland brought about a development which to a great extent was not only similar, but identical. . . . Even today Finland and Sweden in many ways, and perhaps the most essential ones, stand on common ground." Dr. Kekkonen congratulated Sweden on her accomplishments in peaceful pursuits and ended by expressing Finland's gratitude for the interest and sympathy shown by the Swedish nation.

SWEDISH PUBLIC OPINION reacted strongly against the Soviet intervention in Hungary and the press was unanimous in branding the Russian acts as aggression. The Speakers of both Chambers of the Swedish Riksdag in

a broadcast on November 4 expressed the Swedish people's profound indignation at the intervention and their deep sympathy with the Hungarian people. Similar statements were made later in the Riksdag by the leaders of the four democratic parties. Protest demonstrations were arranged and in nation-wide fund-raising drives the Swedes manifested their readiness to render humanitarian aid.

The Russian large-scale military intervention in Hungary provoked a boundless indignation in Sweden, and not since the darkest days of World War II were world events followed with such intense interest and such sorrow as on Sunday, November 4. In churches all over the country the congregations listened attentively to the intercessions for Hungary, in the homes the successive news reports over the radio spread speechless anger and gloom, and on the streets the special editions of the newspapers were received by many with tears.

Relief for Hungarian refugees by private Swedish collections and State grants had by the end of November reached a sum of 20,000,000 kronor. Besides the 1,000 Hungarians who had already arrived in Sweden, 2,000 more were to be given asylum there one-half immediately and the rest as soon as practical arrangements had been made for their reception. Costs for their transfer and immediate help were preliminarily estimated at 9,000,000 kronor, the remainder of the relief being given in the form of medical aid and maintenance of refugee homes in Austria.

Bulganin's and Khrushchev's scheduled visit in 1957 was virtually canceled, as the result of a storm of protests and a government announcement

in the Riksdag which, although couched in diplomatic language, clearly indicated that the government took the same attitude. In this connection even newspapers whose comments on relations with the Soviet Union normally reflect great moderation or restraint observed that so-called friendship visits will serve no useful purpose, and that exchanges with Russia would have to be cut down to necessities. The appearance of a noted Russian violinist as soloist at three concerts, in Stockholm and Gothenburg, was canceled as definitely inadvisable. An appeal signed by all professors of jurisprudence was sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, a step that has few parallels in the history of Swedish universities. If Hungarian freedom were extinguished, the message said, mankind would suffer a disastrous loss. Swedish novelists and poets, including some who previously have abstained from anti-Communist actions, sent a brief but scathing letter to the Russian authors' society. Demonstrations and meetings voicing fervent sympathy with the Hungarian people, and denouncing the Soviet methods, were held in many cities.

Two naval vessels, the mine cruiser *Älvsnabben* and the destroyer *Halland*, which had left Sweden for goodwill tours of South American ports, were ordered back. The *Halland* was due for Colombia, while the cruiser was scheduled to sail around South America, through the Straits of Magellan and the Panama Canal.

AS FAR AS the Suez Crisis was concerned, the weight of opinion was overwhelmingly against the offensives in the Middle East, even if they were

launched after repeated or protracted provocations, and by countries for whom the Swedes normally harbor warm feelings of admiration and friendship.

After the U. N. General Assembly on November 4 had approved a resolution sponsored by Canada, Colombia, and Norway, calling for the establishment of a United Nations command to police the battle area from the Suez Canal to the Egyptian-Israeli armistice line, the Secretary-General, who presented a detailed plan to that effect, received official offers of military units from Denmark, Finland, and Sweden, as well as Canada, Colombia, and some other countries.

A vanguard of the Swedish U. N. force, forty men under the command of the battalion's deputy chief, Captain Bertil Reuterswärd, left Stockholm for Naples on November 18 on an American Globemaster plane, and the main contingent departed six days later, after having been inspected by the King. The battalion consisted of three companies of in all 325 men, selected from 3,000 applicants. It had its own staff, carried tents and field kitchens, and included a physician, dentist, chaplain, field postmaster, interpreters, etc. The national insignia on the uniform consists of the name "Sweden," and a blue shield with three golden crowns on the steel helmet and on the left sleeve.

At the request of Helsinki, Sweden placed equipment and arms at the disposal of the Finnish U. N. contingent, expected to number 250 officers and men. At a meeting in Copenhagen the Foreign Ministers of the Northern countries decided that the Nordic liaison officers in Egypt were to work for

a Scandinavian coordination, wherever this might be feasible.

Only once before has Sweden sent a military police contingent to a foreign country, and that was in 1935 when a battalion of 250 men was dispatched at the request of the League of Nations to supervise the Saar plebiscite.

THE IMPACT of the conflict in the Middle East and the blocking of the Suez Canal immediately became evident in Sweden in the form of gasoline and oil restrictions recalling the wartime austerity. Week-end driving, for example, was stopped, the temperature in the homes were reduced to about five centigrades lower than normal, and conscripts in the armed forces had to be content with 55 degrees Fahrenheit in their sleeping quarters. On November 23 the Bank of Sweden raised the discount rate from $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 per cent, showing that it is determined to pursue its active policy aiming at checking inflationary tendencies. The commercial banks followed suit the same day.

SWEDEN PLACED FIFTH among the nations at the Olympic Games, winning five gold, five silver, and six bronze medals at Melbourne. The gold medals were won by Lars Hall in pentathlon, in 1,000 and 10,000 meter canoe races, both captured by Gert Fredriksson, by Folke Thörn with his boat *Rush V* in the 5.5-meter class race, and Folke Bohlin with his *Slaghöken II* in the Dragon class sailing event. The silver medals were won in team rowing, shooting, wrestling and—two of them—in gymnastics. The bronze medals were awarded in walking, gymnastics, shoot-

ing, and in welter weight, middle weight, and light heavy wrestling. That Sweden ended in fifth place is due to the fact that the unofficial tabulations of points also included the three gold medals Sweden won at the Olympic equestrian events in Stockholm last summer.

A "DAY OF THE NORTH" was observed October 30 in all the Northern countries—Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden. It was celebrated for the first time in 1936, and should then have been repeated every five years. World War II intervened, however, and the second "Day of the North" was not held until 1951.

The heads of state or acting regents of the five nations spoke in the evening of October 29 in a joint broadcast over the radio. In all the countries, the celebrations were characterized by a vital spirit of friendship and cooperation, coupled with sober realism. The purpose of the "Day of the North" is to strengthen interest in Nordic collaboration by stressing the practical results already achieved as well as the problems that should be tackled and solved in the near future. It has often been emphasized how important it is that the work carried on through the Nordic Council and other official agencies be anchored in a more active public opinion, and it is the task of the five Norden Associations, in the first place, to further such a development. These organizations, which, among many other things, sponsor the "Day of the North," were founded in Sweden, Norway and Denmark in 1919, while Iceland joined in 1922 and Finland in 1924.

WITH TRADITIONAL POMP and ceremony, the annual Nobel Festival was held in the Stockholm Concert House on December 10, the day on which, sixty years ago, Alfred Nobel, the donor of the prizes, died. The event, which took place before a distinguished audience, headed by King Gustaf VI Adolf and other members of the royal family, was recorded on film and broadcast on radio and television. The monarch presented the winners with the Nobel gold medal, an illuminated address, and the check, which this year amounted to about \$38,700 each. The literary laureate, the Spanish poet Juan Ramón Jiménez, was absent.

The 1956 Nobel Prize in Physics was awarded jointly to three Americans, who at the Bell Laboratories of Murray Hill, N. J., worked as a team in the development of the transistor, the tiny inexpensive substitute for the vacuum tube used in electronics. The winners were Dr. William Shockley, born in London in 1910, Dr. Walter H. Brattain, born in Amoy, China, in 1902, and Dr. John Bardeen, who was born in Madison, Wisconsin, in 1908.

A Briton and a Russian were the winners of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry. They are Sir Cyril Norman Hinshelwood, an Oxford University professor, born in 1897, and his friend for twenty-five years, Professor Nikolai N. Semenov, director of the Institute of Chemical Physics of the Russian Academy of Science. Professor Semenov, who was born in 1896, is the first native Russian living in his own country to receive a Nobel Prize since 1904.

The 1956 Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology was awarded jointly to two American heart specialists and

one German. The winners, Drs. André F. Cournand and Dickinson W. Richards, Jr., of Columbia University, New York, and Dr. Werner Forssmann, of Bad Kreuznach, West Germany, are honored "for their discoveries concerning heart catheterization and pathological changes in the circulatory system."

The 1956 Nobel Prize in Literature went to Juan Ramón Jiménez, seventy-four-year-old Spanish poet, "for his lyrical poetry, which constitutes an inspiring example in the Spanish language of spirituality and artistic purity." It is the first time in thirty-four years that the Literature Prize is given to a Spanish writer, a fact which Dr. Anders Österling, Permanent Secretary of the Swedish Academy, commented upon in a radio address, saying: "To the Swedish Academy it is a source of particular satisfaction to be able to pay tribute to the literature of Spain."

THE SWEDISH Lutheran State Church is embarking on a large-scale propaganda and revival campaign, aimed at making the services more popular and attracting bigger congregations all over the country. A beginning is being made with a series of advertisements in the daily press. If the experiment is a success, the campaign will be continued next fall, and it will then be extended to include all denominations. The church leaders plan to make the dramatic element in the Christian message alive in a natural and dignified manner. The services will be modernized with the addition of several visual factors, and the sermons will be cut to thirty minutes, or about one-half of what they are today.



A History of Sweden. By INGVAR ANDERSSON. Translated from the Swedish by Carolyn Hannay. *Praeger*. New York. 1956. xxvi, 461 pp. Price \$7.50.

The author of this excellent volume is the chief of the Riksarkivet in Stockholm. A well-known historian, he has authored, among other works, a highly regarded biography of Erik XIV, published over twenty years ago. The present history appeared in Swedish in 1943 and has come to be considered as the best one-volume survey of Sweden's past. That it has been chosen to go out in translation to tell and interpret that past to the English-speaking world is a wise choice indeed.

Before turning to the content of the book, note should be taken of the first-rate fifteen-page Introduction (the titlepage contains, regrettably, no mention of it) by Professor Michael Roberts of Queen's University, Belfast. This contribution by Professor Roberts is the best brief summary of Swedish history that has come to the reviewer's attention, and the author is to be commended for having conspicuously succeeded—partly by using helpful English analogues, parallels and contrasts—in a task which frequently means formidable difficulties. The translation is likewise to be commended. The narrative is fluent and readable throughout.

The volume is a general history. It begins with an informed and interesting discussion of those early stages of Sweden's history that are poorly illuminated, at best, because of non-existent or scanty sources, and carries the story down to the early fifties (1952). Roughly one-fourth of the book is devoted to the periods before the emergence of the national monarchy in the sixteenth century. Approximately one hundred pages are allocated to the century preceding the outbreak of World War I, and some thirty pages cover the years since 1922, including World War II. The last

century and a half are thus treated a good deal more extensively, relatively, than in such earlier histories of Sweden in English as those by Stomberg, Hallendorff and Schück, and Svanström and Palmstierna. The text is enriched by some fifty illustrations and five maps.

The narrative is chronological throughout—except for one short chapter that is devoted to "Swedes Abroad"—and the coverage adequate. The reviewer makes bold to suggest that it might have been helpful, in this English version of the Swedish original, to abandon some of the traditional historical clichés—such as the "Age of Freedom"—and to make use of descriptive phrases and labels that do not themselves require more than a minimum of explanation. But this is a minor matter that in no way reduces the merits of Dr. Andersson's work. Incidentally, the author manages to narrate Sweden's history with only passing mention of Finland, which was—prior to 1808-1809—the eastern half of the Swedish Kingdom for over six hundred years. This circumstance reflects an approach that is usual among Swedish historians. It raises the interesting question whether the geographical limitation it reflects does not leave certain important gaps in what has normally come to be thought of as "Sweden's history" before the nineteenth century.

JOHN H. WUORINEN
Columbia University

The Last of the Knights, The Regent, Earl Birger of Bjälbo. By AUGUST STRINDBERG. Translations and Introductions by Walter Johnson. *University of Washington Press*. 1956. 257 pp. Price \$4.50.

In 1915 The American-Scandinavian Foundation published Strindberg's first historical drama, the prose *Master Olof*, in the translation of Edwin Bjorkman. Strindberg wrote that play in 1872 at the age of 23. This volume was soon out-of-print. Designed and printed by D. B. Updike at the Merrymount Press, it is now a piece for collectors of rare books.

The present volume contains the last of Strindberg's many historical plays—but the

earliest in its thirteenth-century background, *Earl Birger of Bjälbo*. Walter Johnson, the translator, has, in the past two years, supplied us with seven of Strindberg's historical dramas, together with notes and introductions that present Swedish history with particular clarity, brevity, and emphasis.

In his historical plays Strindberg does not find it necessary to alter the time of events and recorded fact as much as did Shakespeare in order to give his characters dramatic substance. He does, however, succeed in reproducing the emotional behavior which he convinces us must have been responsible for their actions. Sten Sture the Younger emerges on Strindberg's stage as indeed "a very gentle perfect knight."

An American audience would enjoy any one of these plays if presented on our stage as they have been in Stockholm in their Swedish original. Our congratulations to Walter Johnson and the University of Washington Press. It is a handsome book bound in yellow and blue.

H. G. L.

Follow the Whale. BY IVAN T. SANDERSON. *Little Brown and Company*. Boston and Toronto. 1956. Ill. 423 pp. Price \$6.00.

In this century Norway is the chief sponsor of the whale, earth's largest mammal. Norway has organized a kind of league of nations both for the protection of the whale and its proper exploitation. The whaling capital is Sandefjord, Norway. In the four-months Antarctic season of 1955-56, 38,538 whales were captured, of which Norway accounted for 14,510. United Kingdom whalers took 7,443, Union of South Africa 2,184, The Netherlands 1,665, Japan 6,462, Panama 2,730, U.S.S.R. 2,732, and Argentina 812.

Mr. Sanderson's monumental book is for the whale quite as important as Shakespeare or the *Odyssey*. For it is both a prose poem and a scientific manual of the whale and the nations which have succeeded one another in its economy "from 60,000,000 B.C. to 1950 A.D."

H. G. L.

Christen Kold — The Little Schoolmaster Who Helped Revive a Nation. BY NANNA GOODHOPE. *Lutheran Publishing House*. Blair, Neb. 1956. 120 pp. Price \$2.00 cloth, \$1.50 paper bound.

Every educator who is more than a mere academic taskmaster owes a debt of gratitude, whether or not he realizes it, to Christen Kold, the little gray schoolmaster who awakened a nation through schools for the common man. The influence of Christen Kold has affected education everywhere to some degree, most directly of course education in Denmark, his native land. In America where schools have never been quite as dead as the case was in Denmark prior to the coming of the "Free School", and where the common man has always had his avenues of indirect education, there has perhaps been less need for Christen Kold's influence than elsewhere. But wherever Procrustean educational systems tend to squeeze out the spirit and direct students to gnaw bones while ignoring the meat, the "little gray schoolmaster" could well be heeded.

Up to now it has been difficult for American readers to find out about the folk-school, and especially difficult to find material on Christen Kold. Now that several books are out about N. F. S. Grundtvig, the philosophy of the folk-school is available. But it remained for Nanna Goodhope to tell about the man who enlivened and enlightened through the Living Word. He did not stop at saying "It ought to be done". He did it. Kold drew freely from Grundtvig's ideas as well as from his works. Grundtvig was the man of thought; Kold the man of action.

The foregoing is meant to whet your appetite for reading Mrs. Goodhope's book. Find for yourselves through reading it who Kold was, what he stood for, and what he did. The book is easy reading and interesting, the style is simple and direct. The author steps aside to let you see her subject. The zeal of Kold has somehow rubbed off on the author. Her book is not a great book about a small topic. It is instead, as it should be, a modest little book about a plain little man who achieved great things.

All who have searched in vain for reading material about Christen Kold, can now find in Nanna Goodhope's book an authoritative and enlightening account of this unorthodox educator.

Grand View College

P. JORGENSEN

Mysteries of the North Pole. BY ROBERT DE LA CROIX. Translated from the French by Edward Fitzgerald. *The John Day Company*. New York. 1956. 251 pp., including Bibliography. With maps, charts, and photographs. Price \$3.50.

In this immensely readable account of four Arctic explorations that ended in disaster, two ventures are cast entirely or partly with Scandinavian actors. The first of these, "Andrée's Folly," retells the unsuccessful attempt to reach the North Pole in a balloon, made in 1897 by the Swedish meteorologist and aeronaut, Salomon August Andrée. The other, "The Ill-fated Journey of the Italia," concerns Admiral Umberto Nobile's flight in 1928 over the Pole in an Italian dirigible, its disappearance, the unsolved deaths in connection with this adventure, of Finn Malmgren and Roald Amundsen, and Nobile's rescue off an icefloe by the Swedish Army flyer, Captain Erik Lundborg.

M. de la Croix' vivid and well-documented story of the Andrée tragedy, ably translated by Edward Fitzgerald, follows the planning for the execution of what scientists now regard as one of the most foolhardy — if not foolish — attempts to succeed where others had failed in the Arctic iceland.

For one thing, on the eve of taking off, Otto Sverdrup, the captain of Fridtjof Nansen's *Fram*, punctured Andrée's theory that, in summer, the constant Polar winds would come from the south. On this assumption much of the looked-for success of the balloon journey was based. Again, when the time for the departure had been set, Andrée told the captain of the Swedish gunboat, *Svensksund*, which had accompanied his own vessel, the *Virgo*, from Gothenburg to Danes Island, off Spitsbergen: "As far as I am concerned, I have no convincing argument against a start and so I'm inclined to agree, but without much conviction." When finally the

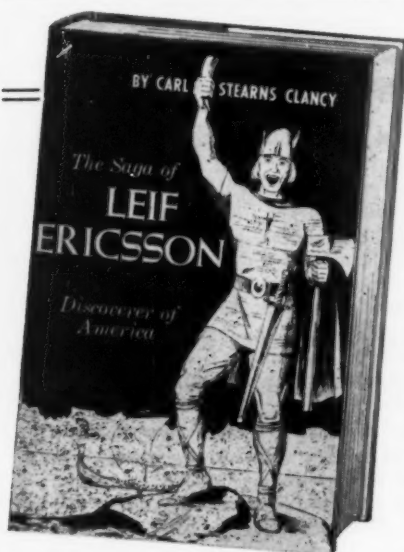
French-made bag, bravely christened *Örnen* ("The Eagle"), rose in the air and drifted slowly northward with its skipper and his two Swedish companions, Fränkel and Strindberg, it was found that about two-thirds of Andrée's famous guide ropes, with which he had hoped to steer his balloon, for some unaccountable reason had been left behind on the ground.

The author now spiritually, and with tremendous dramatic effect, enters the gondola and floats with the three Swedes in the dead stillness of the vast white eternity, broken only by their own voices and the ominous, and increasing, hissing sound of escaping gas. Only a few days later, with everything but the narrowest necessities jettisoned, the balloon comes to a bumpy rest on the jagged ice. The three men climb out and watch as the "half-distended envelope stretched over the ice like the body of a dying animal."

The heroic journey on foot over the ice, during which Andrée showed more patience, fortitude, good humor, and tolerance than at any previous time, is expertly pieced together, and from the pages of his diary, until death claimed him, as it had earlier claimed his two friends, there emerges an uncommonly courageous, kindly, and imaginative man. The end of M. de la Croix' story concerns the sensational discovery of the remains of the three scientists on White Island, in 1930, which is too recent history to recapitulate in this connection.

The Nobile excursion in the airship *Italia* interests us here only because this ill-timed Fascist show-off caused the tragic, and tragically unnecessary, death of one of the world's greatest explorers of all time, Roald Amundsen, the conqueror of the South Pole. It also claimed, under circumstances that still remain shrouded in mystery and secrecy, the life of the Swedish meteorologist Finn Malmgren, who in 1926 had accompanied Amundsen on his flight to the North Pole in the airship *Norge*. The pluck and skill demonstrated by the Swedish Army flyer, Erik Lundborg, in carrying the wounded Nobile from the ice saved the poorly planned and scientifically useless expedition from further casualties.

HOLGER LUNDBERGH



"Not until Leif's sons set foot upon the moon will such a deed as his be done again!"

THE SAGA OF LEIF ERICSSON

By CARL STEARNS CLANCY

(Quotations from reviews)

"Many books dealing with Christopher Columbus and his discovery of the West Indies have been published, but novelists largely have overlooked the unique northern background, character, and achievement of his more heroic Norse predecessor, Leif Ericsson, who discovered the mainland of the Western Hemisphere nearly 500 years earlier.

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"In fact, the original research-disclosures in this book promise to change and correct the first chapter of American history, and to elevate this intrepid Norse navigator to his proper niche in the Nation's Hall of Fame."

The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette

"This is the story, written as a novel, of Leif Ericsson, the first European to reach the American continent. It is a saga of man's courage and endurance, and is vividly and ably told, with a high regard for authenticity of scene and period."

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Max Wilkinson, former Editor
of Collier's Magazine, N.Y.

"The old Norsemen were inspired saga-tellers. The same flair for saga-telling is discernible in Carl Stearns Clancy, and is evidenced by his masterly presentation in this book of the very flavor of the age, and by his vivid portrayal of the lives, characteristics, and adventures of the dramatis personae."

SVEA, Worcester, Mass.

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They Were From Norway. EDITED BY LORENTZ ECKHOFF. *Alb. Cammermeyers Forlag*. Oslo. 124 pp. Price \$7.00.

One's immediate impression of *They Were From Norway* is that it is one of the most attractive English-language publications issued in Scandinavia during the last few years. But between the festive red-and-gold covers there is also much substance: under the subtitle "Portraits of Ten Men Who Made History", the volume presents biographical essays about the life and work of ten outstanding Norwegians, written by specialists and edited by Professor Lorentz Eckhoff. The men selected are not only "great" in their own right but are also splendid representatives of their various fields; they are Niels Henrik Abel in mathematics; Ole Bull and Edvard Grieg in music; Henrik Ibsen and Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson in literature; Dr. G. Armauer Hansen in medicine; Fridtjof Nansen and Roald Amundsen in exploration; Edvard Munch in painting; and Gustav Vigeland in sculpture. Among the contributors to the work are Professor Werner Weren-skjold, Dr. Harald U. Sverdrup, Professor Otto Lous Mohr, and others who write with an equal degree of authority.

The Introduction contains a brief survey of Norwegian cultural advances, and the ten essays that follow are uniformly excellent and each gives a well-rounded picture of its subject. The English translation, however, rather frequently leaves something to be desired. (And the very observant reader will wonder who is the actual author of the article on Grieg!) Printed on a very fine grade of paper, the book also features a wealth of handsome illustrations which evidently have been selected with great care and with an eye to enhancing the attractiveness of the whole.

To the general reader, but perhaps first and foremost to American tourists visiting Norway, this book will serve as a very useful and readable introduction to Norwegian achievements in the arts and sciences during the last one hundred and fifty years.

ERIK J. FRIIS

Tents Against the Sky. BY ROBERT B. EKVALL. *Farrar, Straus and Young*. New York. 1955. 264 pp. Price \$3.50.

Drawing on his intimate knowledge of Tibet, where he lived and worked for many years, Mr. Ekvall, missionary, author, and anthropologist, has written a first novel on a theme close to his heart. He has previously appeared with a vastly informative non-fiction book about this remote part of the world, *Tibetan Sky Lines*, and it is easy to see how the romantic scene and the natives who inhabit it must have urged Mr. Ekvall on in his attempt at fashioning a novel.

On the whole, he has succeeded well, and if the historian and scientist at times seem to overshadow the novelist, this is understandable and does not tend to cloud the enjoyment of his book.

The story is simple, but engrossing. It deals with Dorje Rinchen, a son of a nomadic Tibetan herdsman, who drives his shaggy cattle from one grazing ground to another, fighting off bandits and raids by other tribes, and at times staging his own raids. Dorje, of the house of Jatsang, at an early age is sent to a Buddhist lamasery to receive his training as a monk.

A different, exciting world opens to Dorje on his visits to his father's crude tents, where knives and firearms are in constant use to repel bandits or slay wild animals, where life is rugged and often grim, but free and daring. To Dorje, the hush of the lamasery, broken only by the chanting of the monks, seems dull by comparison.

But adventure is in store for him. A marauding Chinese army threatens to invade the lamasery's territory, and Dorje is put in charge of a caravan bearing away to safety the treasures of the cloister. Courage and resourcefulness mark his discharge of this difficult task, and soon the word gets around that he is a daring hunter and fighter. His complete break with his former life of an ascetic monk comes when he by chance meets Lhamo, the handsome sister of Trinlan, one of Dorje's fellow

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Translated with Introductions and Notes

By WALTER JOHNSON

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monks in the lamasery, who earlier has broken away from the circumscribed existence in the cloister.

Dorje marries Lhamo and establishes himself as a trader and hunter. By luck, as well as by foresight, shrewdness, and ingenuity, he prospers greatly, and the years roll by in a happy sequence, made all the happier by the birth of a son. One day, however, when Dorje is away on a trading trip, mounted bandits break into his compound and kidnap Lhamo and the boy. After weeks of imprisonment, during which she and her child are carried deep into a wild mountain territory, she manages to flee and is at last reunited with her husband.

As a result of exposure and privation, the boy dies. Within a year, Lhamo is again with child, but the joy she and Dorje should have the right to experience is shattered by the dire prophesies of the monks: her baby will die, and she will lose her looks. Lhamo violently rejects these prognostications as superstitions and the unfounded verdict of quacks, and slowly Dorje, too, begins to waver and hesitate in his belief. At last he turns, with reborn faith, to Christianity, where, he realizes, his salvation lies.

If the ending perhaps breathes too obviously the zealous wish of the missionary, that, too, is logical and should be expected. The characterization of Dorje, Lhamo, Trinlan, and scores of other tribesmen and their women is vivid and convincing, and the description of life among the tent colonies of the Tibetan mountains is unforgettable in its realism and dramatic color.

HOLGER LUNDBERGH

Harp of the North. POEMS BY EINAR BENEDIKTSSON. Translated by Frederic T. Wood. *The University of Virginia Press*. Charlottesville, Va. 1955. 91 pp. Price \$5.00.

It is surprising that translations of fifty poems of Iceland's best poet in our century should emanate from Charlottesville, Virginia. Translations of other poems by Benediktsson have been published, *inter alia*, by The American-Scandinavian Foundation. This translator is quite competent, though, of course, some of the divine efflatus of the original is lost.

In 1954 Alexander Jóhannesson, president of the University of Iceland, who is trustee of Benediktsson's estate and is superintending editions of all his works and collecting funds for a great statue of the poet to be erected in front of the University, took me to visit the poet's mistress on her isolated farm on the south coast of Iceland. She told us how the ghost of her lover talks with her every night. The Government generously provides her with a pension and also pensions the poet's widow.

My favorite poem of Benediktsson, ably translated in this edition, is "Dettifoss". In 1950 I visited that waterfall, the greatest in all Europe, and gazed into its 'caverns measureless to man' and realized that here was a natural engine that could transform the land of poets and ponies into an industrial empire. All this is implicit in Benediktsson's mighty poem.

However, my favorite verse of Benediktsson is one that has directed the life of many Icelanders as effectively as a psalm of David:

*Reistu i verki
Viljans merki*

H. G. L.

BOOK NOTES

The First International Conference on Scandinavian Studies met at Cambridge University the first week of July. Delegates from many countries were received by the Vice Chancellor, Dr. B. W. Downs, who presided over the meetings. Among the delegates from America were Dr. H. G. Leach, Honorary President of The American-Scandinavian Foundation, and Mrs. Leach. Scholars read many papers dealing with modern, especially twentieth-century, literature. The Scandinavian Department at Cambridge is one of the world's best.

Resor och studier i USA (A B Nordiska Bokhandeln, Stockholm, 1956. 227 pp. Price Kr. 9.00) is a manual for Swedes wishing to study any subject, from aeronautics to veterinary medicine, in America, compiled by Adèle Heilborn, director of the Sweden-American Foundation. It includes where to eat and how to travel. This book is a veritable "Baedeker."

The recently published *Treasury of World Literature*, edited by Dagobert D. Runes, is not only an anthology of creative writing from Homer to the present day, but a generous sampling of every culture that has left a literary record. The Scandinavian authors represented are Hans Christian Andersen, Bjørnson, Hamsun, Ibsen, J. P. Jacobsen, Selma Lagerlöf, and Strindberg. Although no one can quarrel about these selections, it does seem that a few more Scandinavians and excerpts from the Icelandic sagas might have been included. (Philosophical Library. 1956. 1450 pp. Price \$15.00).

Danmarks Kirker is the collective title of a series of impressive volumes published by the Danish National Museum, with the aid of the Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs, the Carlsberg Fund, and the Ny Carlsberg Fund. Parallel with the Danish editions, condensed monographs in English are issued for British and American readers who are interested in Danish church history, architecture, and art. The latest monograph to appear is *Roskilde Cathedral* by Erik Moltke and Elna Møller, which gives a splendid historical summary and a complete description of this perhaps most famous church in Denmark. (Gads Forlag, Copenhagen. 1956. 103 pp. Ill.).

Just Published!

GUSTAV ADOLF

by

AUGUST STRINDBERG

Translated by

WALTER JOHNSON

University of Washington

August Strindberg has been called the greatest historical dramatist since Shakespeare. In this monumental play he explores the themes of religious tolerance, war, and peace in terms of the spiritual development of Sweden's royal leader in the Thirty Years' War.

Being the longest of Strindberg's historical plays, *Gustav Adolf* has usually been cut when staged in the theater; the present translation, however, gives the complete play and makes absorbing reading.

Professor Johnson has supplied the volume with a valuable Introduction, which not only provides the historical background but also an interpretation of Strindberg's conception of the main characters and the period dealt with.

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The November *Bulletin* of St. Ansgar's Scandinavian Catholic League of New York was, as always, richly illustrated and full of attractive articles, among others a review of *The Flight* by Ruth Stephan, and an obituary to the great Danish author Johannes Jørgensen by Mrs. V. F. Ram-busch.

The "Society of the Friends of the Drottningholm Court Theatre" has published an illustrated pamphlet by Philip L. Lorraine about this beautiful temple of the arts. Entitled *Drottningholm Court Theatre*, the booklet contains an historical resumé and a complete description of this unique theater, and will be an indispensable guide for English-speaking visitors. (1956. 32 pp. Ill. Price 3 kronor).

Man in Industrialized Society is one of the latest in the series of pamphlets in English to be issued by the Industrial Council for Social and Economic Studies in Stockholm. Written by Dr. Torgny T. Segerstedt, President of Uppsala University, and Dr. Agne Lundquist, this study surveys the relationship of individuals and social groups to modern society, with special emphasis on the individual's adjustment to his work. (23 pp.)

Black Rhapsody, by Gunnar Helander, is a moving and illuminating account of a Swedish missionary's life and work among the South African natives. The constant tensions between the Zulus and the whites and resulting tragedies cause the missionary to doubt and re-evaluate missionary work in general and his own mission in particular. This book is an inspiring and valuable addition to the literature about South

Africa. (Translated by Margery Osberg. Harper. 214 pp. \$3.00).

The feats of 38 men "who opened up the world" are dealt with in *The World's Most Daring Explorers* by R. S. Lambert. Written primarily for young people, this book tells in dramatic fashion about the brave men who sailed forth to find and explore new continents and break new trails across land and ocean. Among those selected as the "most daring" we find Eric the Red, Bjarni Herjulfsson, Leif Ericson, and Roald Amundsen. Also included are the intrepid mountaineers who first conquered Mt. Everest. Each page of this handsome volume is illustrated with marginal drawings by Robert Kunz. (Sterling Publishing Co. 1956. 168 pp. plus Index. Price \$2.95).

The Singing Wilderness by Sigurd F. Olson deals with some of the few great primitive areas left in the United States, the lake country of northern Minnesota. Writing about the simple joys, the timelessness and perspective found in a way of life which is almost gone, he has indeed succeeded in capturing between the covers of a book the essential quality of America's magnificent lake and forest heritage. The descriptions of the forest, lakes, and animals throughout the seasons will no doubt lead the reader to different and more revealing ways of looking at the out-of-doors and to a deeper understanding of its values. The author has been a wilderness guide in the Quetico-Superior country for more than thirty years and is possibly the most famous woodsman of our day. The book is superbly illustrated with 38 black-and-white drawings by Francis Lee Jaques. (Alfred A. Knopf. 1956. 245 pp. Price \$4).



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The Music Center devoted a major part of its efforts during the winter months to arranging a nationwide three-month lecture-recital tour for a Danmark-Amerika Fellow, the Danish composer and pianist, Niels Viggo Bentzon. One of Denmark's outstanding and prolific contemporary composers (he recently completed his opus 111), Mr. Bentzon has created seven symphonies, a quantity of chamber music and numerous works for piano. His American tour was planned in connection with the March 1957 premiere and recording of his new work *Pezzi Sinfonici* commissioned by the Louisville Orchestra Society.

Mr. Bentzon's New York City and New England lecture-recitals on the two general topics of "Danish Music Today" and "Danish Music—The Last 100 Years" will include appearances at the Mannes College of Music; Composers' Forum at Macmillan

Theater, Columbia University at which the Claremont String Quartet will perform Mr. Bentzon's *Quartet No. 3*; an American Music Center and International Music Council performance at the YMHA Kauffman Auditorium of his piano suite *Woodcuts*; and lecture-recitals at the Juilliard School of Music; Columbia University Music Department; and Harvard University. After his stay in Louisville from March 10-14, Mr. Bentzon has been invited to give two lectures in Chicago at the ASF Chapter and Fortnightly Clubs respectively, after which he will appear under the auspices of the ASF Dana Chapter in Blair, Nebraska; the University of Indiana; in Mexico; Austin and Wichita Falls, Texas; and at several California institutions including the University of Southern California.

A second major Music Center project in cooperation with the Norwegian Information Service and the Little Orchestra Society has been the first American concert performance of Harald Sæverud's incidental music to Ibsen's drama *Peer Gynt*

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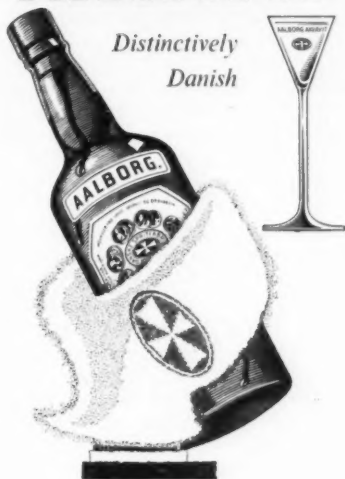
by the Orchestra under the direction of Thomas Scherman. Peggy Wood, television star of "I Remember Mama" and ASF member, narrated the roles of Solveig and Anitra in an English adaptation by Arnold Sundgaard. At two performances (February 22 at Hunter College and February 25 at New York's Town Hall) American music lovers had a first opportunity to compare Sæverud's striking new musical version of *Peer Gynt* with that of the more familiar one by Grieg.

Music Center Director David Hall writes from Copenhagen of the outstanding success enjoyed by the New York City Ballet during its 1956 Danish visit, including its presentations of Jerome Robbins' *The Cage* (to music by Stravinsky), *Western Symphony* (music by Hershey Kaye) and *Pied Piper* (to Aaron Copland's *Clarinet Concerto*). Mr. Hall reports that the New York City Center Ballet's final performance coincided with the return of the Royal Danish Ballet from its American tour—an event which was celebrated by a gala reception for both groups at Christiansborg Palace.

According to Mr. Hall's first-hand observations, Scandinavia is producing a remarkable amount of new musical works of fine quality by young, relatively unknown composers. Among others, he mentions Sweden's Allan Petersson and Lennart Hedvall and the young Danish composers, Knud Hogenhaven Jensen, Finn Mortensen, and Per Nørgaard; the new *Clarinet Trio* by Nørgaard won "a well deserved prize" from the music publishing firm of Wilhelm Hansen.

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TRAVEL NOTES

At the inception of our column of "Travel Notes" it is a pleasure to be able to report that the freedom of travel in the North will probably be extended to non-Scandinavians. In the summer of 1952 passports were abolished for Scandinavians traveling from one Northern country to another, and this arrangement became an immediate success. A special Nordic committee for freer communications, recently winding up its five-year activity, recommended that the new regulations be extended to include non-Scandinavians. In other words, a foreigner arriving from abroad in Sweden, Denmark, Norway, or Finland would be required to have his passport stamped only upon his first entry and before his last departure, while he would be permitted to travel within Scandinavia without having to show his credentials. The committee suggested that this system should be introduced before the next tourist season. It also recommended that the granting of travel funds in the North be increased gradually, with the idea of eventually abolishing all restrictions.

It seems that any one who has two or three weeks' vacation is now able to take a trip to Europe. With the dollar buying much more in Europe, especially in Scandinavia, than in the U. S., Americans may as well spend their free time in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, or Iceland, and it will not cost much more than a domestic vacation. The longer one can stay, the less is the cost per day.

And the air fares are far from what they used to be. One of the leaders in this respect is Icelandic Airlines, one of the smaller but most active members among the trans-Atlantic air carriers. This company is indeed making steady progress and its popularity among tourists and other travelers is growing at a remarkable rate—and no wonder. Its fares are still the lowest, by far, of any trans-Atlantic airline, and its service, both in respect to meals and personal attention, makes every one feel at home.



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In 1953 IAL (or Loftleidir as it is called in Icelandic) had one flight per week from New York to Europe and vice versa. Last summer the line had five scheduled flights per week and made stops at Reykjavik, Oslo, Stavanger, Copenhagen, Gothenburg, Hamburg, as well as Luxembourg. For 1957 the line has announced seven flights a week—an increase of 600% in four years! Late last year the company started weekly flights to Prestwick in Scotland and will this year begin scheduled flights to London.

Icelandic Airlines is catering to a wide clientele, and its exceptionally low fares appeal to every one, especially people in the lower income brackets. Students, teachers, office workers, and business people are among the hundreds who already have secured passage this spring and summer on IAL.

On February 24, Scandinavian Airlines System opened a new air route between Europe and Asia across the Arctic. Announcement of the one-stop service, linking Copenhagen and Tokyo, was made November 15, on the second anniversary of the inauguration of the SAS Los Angeles-Copenhagen transpolar route, the first of its kind in history. Opening of the Tokyo-Copenhagen air route reduces travel distance between the two capitals from nearly 10,300 miles to about 7,800 miles. Flying time will be approximately 30 hours. There will be one stop for refueling, at Anchorage, Alaska.

SAS Global Express DC-7C airliners, which have cut scheduled flying time on the Los Angeles-Copenhagen service to 19 hours, are also being used on the Tokyo-Copenhagen route. Starting early in 1960, DC-8 jet planes will be put into service on both routes.

One of the latest DC-7C delivered to SAS set a new distance record for commercial airliners, flying 6,005 miles non-stop from Long Beach, Cal., to Stockholm, in 21 hours and 41 minutes. The Douglas Aircraft Company transport smashed the 5,700-mile record established in 1953 by a DC-6B on a flight from Los Angeles to Paris. The flight was conducted under the supervision of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale. Taking off from Long Beach on November 15, the long-range airliner followed the Arctic Great Circle, over Labrador,

8 OUTSTANDING CRUISES FOR 1957 M/S METEOR

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4 Cruises to the North Cape and Norwegian Fjords — amidst the scenic grandeur that has won this region increasing popularity with travelers. Sailings: June 8 (from Harwich and Bergen) 12 days; June 21, 10 days—July 2 and July 11, 8 days—from Bergen.

2 Cruises to Svalbard (Spitsbergen) — and beyond to the Pack Ice, as well as visits to the North Cape and the scenic fjords. Sailings from Bergen: July 19 and August 2, 13 days.

Northern Capitals Cruise (including Hamburg and Amsterdam) — The Sogne Fjord, Kristiansand and Arendal are in the itinerary, as are calls at the colorful Scandinavian capitals of Oslo, Stockholm and Copenhagen. Visby, Helsinki, Hamburg and Amsterdam are also included. 18 days, sailing from Bergen, August 16.

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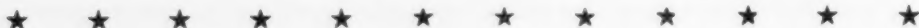


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Greenland and Iceland, landing at Bromma Airport in the Swedish capital. Speed of the DC-7C was reduced to facilitate the greatest fuel economy possible on the non-stop flight. Average cruising speed was about 277 miles per hour.

New overseas car-hiring services have been set up by both Scandinavian Airlines System and Icelandic Airlines. A car rented before flying abroad will be waiting at the airport on arrival. Rates start at \$2 a day.

Thousands of American tourists agree that the best way to tour Europe is by the Swedish Linjebusses. It is now announced that many of the popular itineraries have been improved and enlarged, while new tours, for instance, through England and Scotland, have been added. Other innovations are two de-luxe tours of Europe in special coaches seating 18 passengers only and equipped with a lounge bar.

American motorists driving through Scandinavia will face no gasoline shortages there during the 1957 travel season, nor will they or tourists traveling by other

means of transportation suffer any other inconveniences whatsoever as a result of the recent delays in oil shipments brought about by the Suez Canal crisis, a survey of the four Scandinavian countries shows.

Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden each report an ample supply of both motor and heating fuels. Therefore, the minor restrictions on automobile driving announced by two of the countries soon after the blocking of the Suez Canal are purely precautionary and temporary measures, and, on the basis of already improved oil deliveries, officials predict that all restrictions will be removed by Spring. No rail or bus schedules in Scandinavia have been affected at all, and hotels are as comfortably heated as ever.

The fifth Bergen International Festival will take place May 24—June 7, 1957. It will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Bergen's great son and famed composer, Edvard Grieg. Various works by Grieg will form the nucleus of the classical and contemporary music to be performed by outstanding artists at the

Bergen Festival which already ranks as Europe's leading Spring Festival.

Bergen Line announces ten outstanding cruises for 1957, including a special Scandinavian Spring Festival Cruise on the *M/S Meteor*, which among many other ports will call at Bergen and Copenhagen at the time of the music festivals. There will also be four cruises to the North Cape and the fjord country, two cruises to Svalbard, a Northern Capitals Cruise, and two Autumn Cruises to the Mediterranean.

Hundreds of American tourists will again this year enjoy the Norwegian coastal voyages offered by the Bergen Line which take one from Bergen to the North Cape and back at a very moderate fare.

The Danish Ballet and Music Festival will take place in Copenhagen from May 18 to May 31. Appearing in its own surroundings at the Royal Theater, the Ballet is sure to be seen and enjoyed by numerous Americans who were unable to get tickets during the successful tour of the U. S. last fall.

Because of the Middle East situation, Clipper Line has announced the cancellation of its annual Mediterranean Spring Cruise in the *Stella Polaris*, scheduled to sail from New Orleans on March 31, 1957. Instead, two additional 16-day West Indies cruises and a 37-day Spring Cruise to Europe have been added to the 1957 cruise program. All three cruises will sail from New Orleans.

Passengers have an opportunity to round out a varied cruise holiday with a 15-day Scandinavian cruise abroad the *Stella Polaris*, visiting the magnificent Norwegian fjords, the North Cape and Land of the Midnight Sun. The Spring Cruise terminates in Harwich on June 11 and the Scandinavian cruise departs from the same port on June 14.

Norwegian America Line announces a special North Cape-Baltic cruise to be made by the *Bergensfjord*, its beautiful new flag ship, during the summer of 1957. Leaving New York on July 2 the ship will call at Reykjavik in Iceland, go from there to the North Cape, down the coast of Norway, and then proceed to Stockholm and Helsinki, and will also call at Copenhagen, Hamburg, Amsterdam, and Antwerp. The cruise will take 41 days in all.

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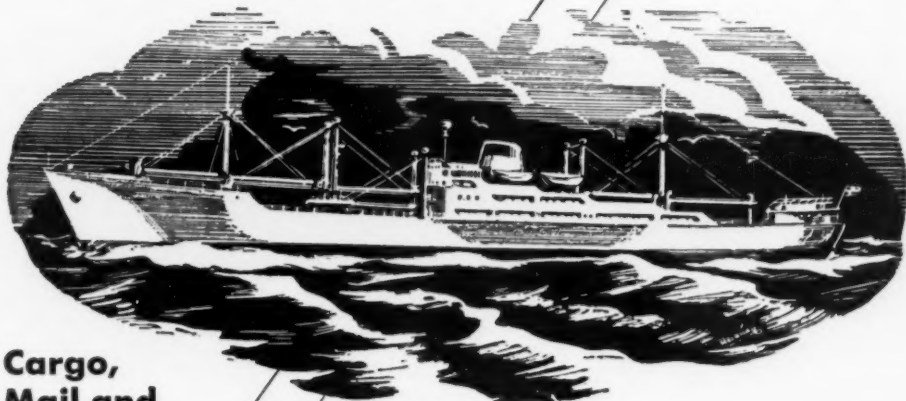
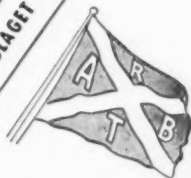
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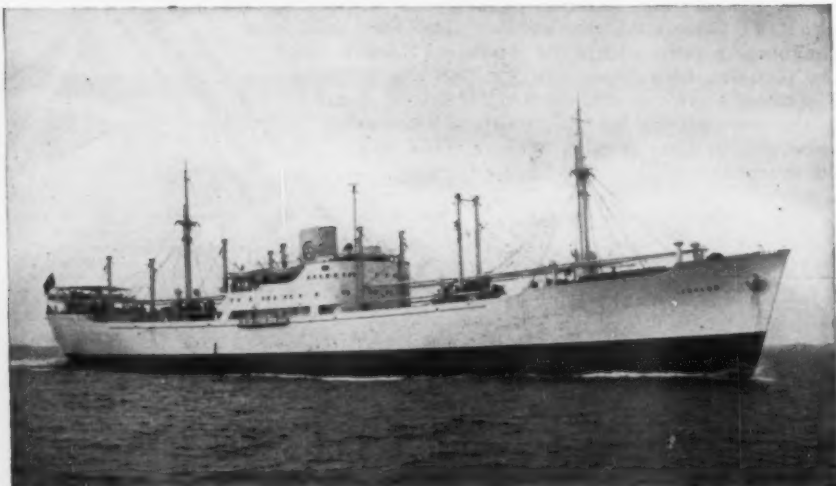


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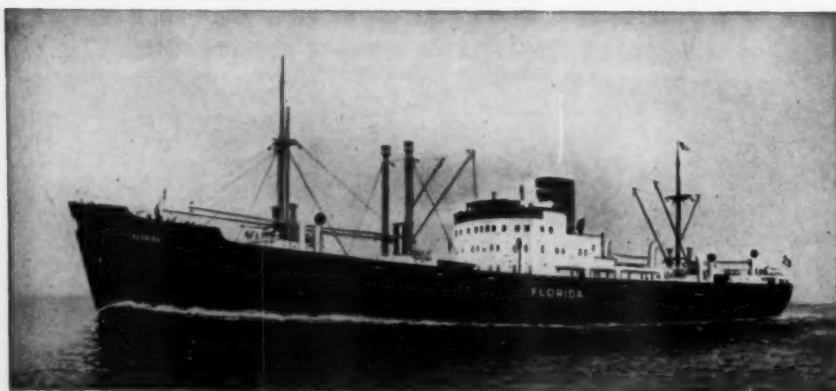
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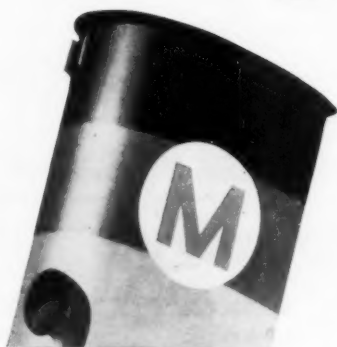
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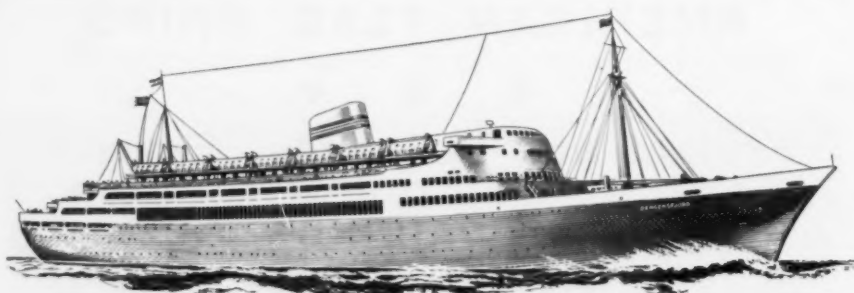
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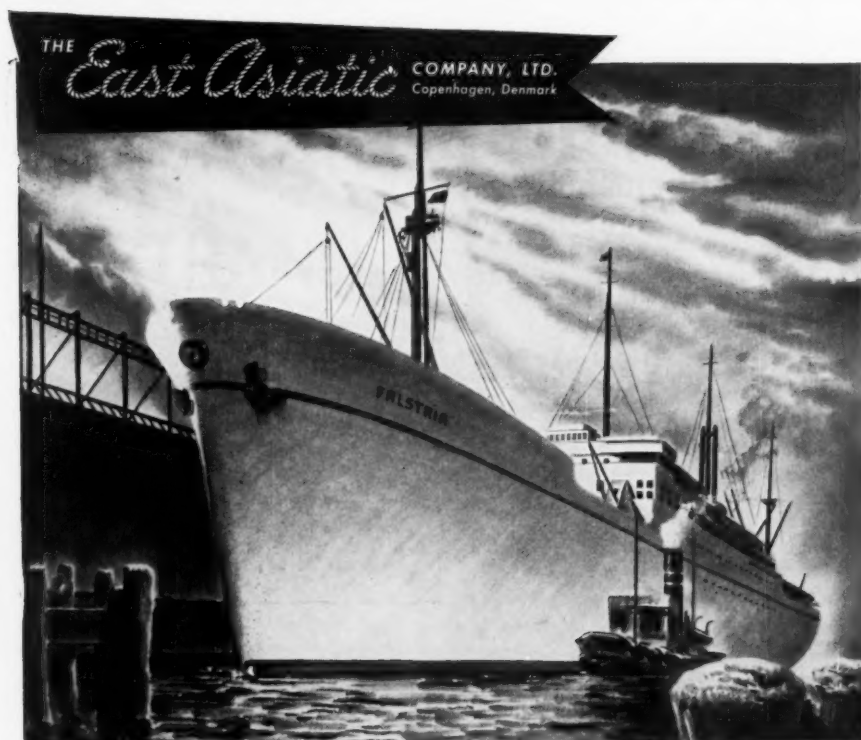
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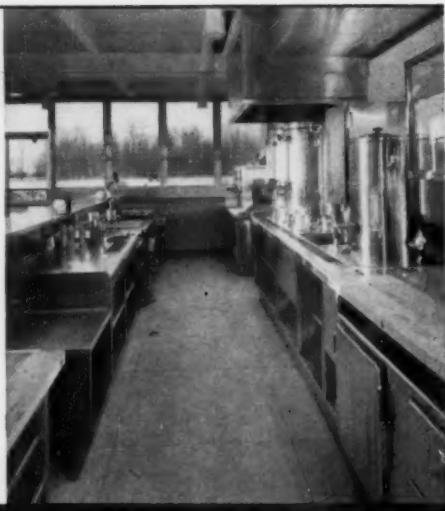
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